BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
*To whom all letters on business must be addressed.*
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

**Terms of Subscription.**

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " ..... 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive he sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1860. NO. 26.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**

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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

## Professional and Business Cards.

**DENTISTRY.**

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the dental structure.

Particular attention will be given to the treatment of and regulating children's teeth.

Office and residence on Market Street, building formerly occupied by J. G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19th, 1860 21-3m*

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.

**STOKLEY & OLDHAM,**

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d. 1859 17—

**JOHN F. HERRING,**

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business in above line entrusted to his care.

Office on North Water Street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
December 8th, 1859—15-3m*

**WALKER MEARES,**

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

**J. H. ROTHWELL,**

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to the collection of all Accounts, Notes, &c., entrusted to his care, for a reasonable commission; and will attend all Courts in the adjoining Counties for that purpose.

He also continues the Agency for the sale of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.
November 18, 1859—12-tf.

**W. H. TURLINGTON,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov., 11th, 1859. 11-1y

**C. POLVOGT,**

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

**WILLIAM J. PRICE,**

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

**OWEN & YARBROUGH**

HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.

☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

**EDWIN A. KEITH,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.

His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.

**SMITH & McLAURIN,**

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

**THOMAS W. PLAYER,**

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

**H. W. GROVES,**

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 23, 1859—4-6m

**EDWARD McPHERSON.**

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

**ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.

☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

**A. E. HALL,**

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
*Lutterloh's Wharf*, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

**ALLEN & CLARK,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

**JAMES O. BOWDEN,**

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

**ALFRED ALDERMAN,**

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

**WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,**

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

**JOSEPH L. KEEN,**

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May '20—37-1y.

**W. H. McRARY & CO.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

**GEO. W. ROSE,**

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

**MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.**

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

**JOS. HANKEY,**
**No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,**

DEALER IN
**OLD LOCOMOTIVES,**
*STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,*
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
**Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,**
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & CO.'S (Baltimore) celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at *Baltimore prices* at shortest notice.

Circulars containing list of articles with prices furnished by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., October 21, 1859. 8-1y

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

**THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!**
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
*COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!*
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

*Bilious attacks* are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while *All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor*.

*Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & MCLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

**SPALDING'S ROSE MARY**

"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

**SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL**

Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.

If you are not satisfied, *try it*. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"*A simple and elegant combination for* COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.
"*Most salutary relief in* BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.
"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* COLD."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.
"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*"
Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges*, for *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*
Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m

**AYER'S AGUE CURE,**

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

**Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.**

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

**AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,**

*FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,*

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatuency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,**

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

**Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.**

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,**
LOWELL, MASS.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 105-1aweow—30-eowly

## For Sale and to Let.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Duplin County Court, January Term, 1860, we will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Kenansville, on Monday, the 5th day of March next, to the highest bidder, the HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND (three acres) in said town, it being the property of David Jones, deceased.

The buildings are all new and are near the Female Seminary.

One other tract on Grove Swamp, and adjoining the Seminary, containing about THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES. This tract is in a fine state for cultivation. Persons wishing to examine the premises previous to the sale, can do so by calling on the subscribers, who will take pleasure in showing the same.

Terms, six months credit—bonds with interest from date and approved security will be required.

HASKILL JONES, } Adm'rs.
KINSEY JONES, }
Branch's Store, Duplin co., N. C., Feb. 16th, 1860—25-ts

**TO PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale 60,000 barrels of Poudrette, made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, in lots to suit purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outlived fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:

1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of over $100,000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make a bad article.

2d. For corn and vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world, it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents the cut worm, *doubles* the crop, and is *without disagreeable odor*. Three dollars worth or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill.

PRICE—1 bbl. $2,—2 bbls. $3 50,—5 bbls. $8, and over 6 bbls. $1 50 per bbl., delivered free of cartage to vessel or railroad in New York City.

A pamphlet cotaining every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.

GRIFFING BROTHERS & CO.,
96 Courtlandt street, New York.
Feb. 16. 25-2m

**NOTICE.—SALE POSITIVE THIS TIME.**

WILL BE SOLD, on the 25th day of February inst., the tract of LAND in New Hanover county upon which Stewart Devane, Esq., formerly resided. It contains ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, of which three hundred are now cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

There are upon the premises TWO CROPS OF TURPENTINE BOXES, a good DWELLING & OUT HOUSES.—There are about three hundred acres of SUPERIOR FARMING LAND not yet brought into cultivation. The place is perfectly healthy, well watered and beautifully situated.—Persons wishing to negotiate privately for the purchase of the said place, can do so by addressing T. W. & R. M. Devane, Gray's Creek, Cumberland county, or W. S. & D. J. Devane, Clinton.

The sale will take place upon the land, at the Mansion House.

Upon the same day and at the same place we will sell TWO MULES, A HORSE AND WAGON, MILK COWS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED BUSHELS OF CORN, together with our whole crop of PEAS, POTATOES, FODDER, etc., etc. We will also hire out five or six LIKELY NEGROES.

Terms made known on day of sale.

T. W. DEVANE & BROS.
Feb. 15th, 1860. 138-1t—25ts

**LAND FOR SALE.**

150 ACRES OF LAND in Sampson County, adjoining the lands of E. Gregory, widow Gavin, A. J. Daniel, and B. Pigford. There is a fine chance to improve the production of the land, as there is a marl bed of excellent quality on the cleared portion; it is also well adapted for corn or cotton, and would produce well with guano or plaster. There are also a few turpentine trees on the premises. Mr. E. Waters will show the lands to any person when called upon. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to

W. R. BELL, Warsaw, N. C.
Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m*

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Solomon W. Nash
vs. } *In Equity: Fall Term*, 1859.
M. N. Leary, Exr., & others.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity of the county of New Hanover, made in this cause at Fall Term, 1859, I shall expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 12th day of March next, the following described Lots in Wilmington—viz: "One Lot on Orange street, between Second and Third streets, adjoining the Lot of Benjamin Hoskins on the East, Mrs. Guthrie's on the South, and Mrs. Stowe's, and Mrs. Sintas's on the West side. ALSO,

The Lot immediately North of Dr. Dickson's residence, measuring fifty-six feet on Front Street, and running back seventy-nine feet five inches, with the use of a four feet alley on one side, and a six feet alley on the other. Also, three lots lying between North Boundary or Water Street and the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road—bounded on the East by Fifth Street, and on the West by Fourth Street, said lots being designated on the plat which forms a part of the deed from T. D. Meares, Clerk and Master, to Wm S. Campbell, as lots Nos. 85, 86 and 87.

I shall also offer for sale at the Court House door in *Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 6th day of March*, the HOUSE AND LOT in Fayetteville, on the west side of Winslow street, nearly opposite the foundry, now occupied by B. F. Pearce, being a part of the estate of Solomon W. Nash, deceased.

TERMS:—One-third cash—one-third at 6, and the other at 12 months from day of sale, with interest from that day.

A. M. WADDELL,
*Clerk and Master in Equity.*
February 2, 1860—23-tds.
"Fayetteville Observer" copy till day of sale.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.

J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

**VALUABLE WARSAW PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

AS I HAVE CHANGED MY BUSINESS, I offer for sale the HOUSE AND LOT where I now live.

Also seven acres of improved LAND, suitable to go with the above premises.

The Buildings are all new, and front on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road. There is an excellent Garden and requisite fixtures.

There is two schools in the village—Male and Female.—The place is considered one of the most healthy in the State.

The furniture will be sold with the House, if desired.

Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to call as early as possible, as I am determined to sell.

Terms will be made easy. N. FREDERICK.
Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., Jan. 12, 1860—20-3m.

**PLANTATION FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated within three miles of the village of Lillington, [formerly Long Creek] one mile from the county road, and seven miles from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

The tract of Land contains six hundred acres, two hundred of which is good farming land; about seventy acres of this latter is cleared. Four hundred acres of the tract is said to be as good Turpentine forest as there is in the country.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to apply at an early day. Terms moderate. For further information apply to H. McALLISTER.
January 26th, 1860—22-tf.

**SHARP'S PISTOL.**

THIS PISTOL has many advantages from its peculiar construction; has more *force* than any other arm of its size. Sold by O. S. BALDWIN.
BALDWIN also sells Adams' Colt's, and the celebrated Deringer Pistols.
Feb. 16—25.

**PAINTS—PAINTS.**

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

**CARRIAGE FACTORY.**

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 29th, 1858. 39-tf

## For Sale and to Let.

**VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 24 miles above from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.

The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 300 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.

The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.

On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.
Sept. 16, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

**GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.

The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to

D. W. JORDAN,
July 8th, 1859 Little River, S. C. 45-tf

## Schools.

**LILLINGTON ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., NORTH CAROLINA.**

S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
J. O. BOWDEN, ASSISTANT.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin on the 1st of February. The Academy will be furnished by the beginning of the term with a suitable Library and a set of Philosophical Apparatus. Attention will be given to that much neglected but highly important branch, Physical Education, and especially to exercise in Drilling.

TERMS PER SESSION:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuition in Primary Department, | $12 50 |
| " " Higher Branches, | 16 00 |
| " " Languages and Higher Mathematics, | 20 00 |
| Board, including everything, | $8 per month |
| Contingent expenses, | 1 00 |

Deductions made at my option.
December 22d, 1859—17-3m.

**MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.**

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rates in Male Department, | $ 8, 12, 16 and $20. |
| " " Female " | 8, 12 and $16. |
| Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each | 5. |
| Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, | 20. |
| Painting at the usual rates. | |

Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.

P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

## Rewards.

**$50 REWARD.**

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th inst., his negro man GUILFORD. He left my raft last night, in Wilmington, and is no doubt lurking about town. He is of a reddish color, about 26 years old; weighs 170 or 180 pounds. The toe next to the big toe is about one joint longer than the rest; has a slight defect in one eye.

The above reward will be paid if he is taken in town and delivered to me, or confined in the jail of New Hanover county so that I can get him again. W. T. OWEN,
Owensville, Sampson co., N. C.
Feb. 15th, 1860. 138-1t—25-tf

**$10 REWARD.**

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 24th inst., his negro man CHARLES. Said negre is about five feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 35 years old—throws his right foot out considerably in walking. He is well known about town. Has an old look.

The above reward will be paid for his confinement in jail or for his delivery to me at Jumping Run.

JOHN T. HEWETT.
January 26, 1860. 121-1t—23-4t*

**$25 REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. JAMES P. MOORE.
January 12th, 1860. 20-tf.

**$50 REWARD.**

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the night of the 27th inst., a negro man named GREEN, aged about 40 years, tolerably bright complected, coarse, harsh looking skin, bushy head of hair, had whiskers when he left, weighs about 160 pounds, is close built, broad across the shoulders, quick step, and quick spoken when spoken to, and has a small naked spot on the top of his head.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

It is supposed that he went off with his young master, a boy of about eighteen years of age.

Address me at Earpsboro', Wake County, N. C.
Dec. 29, 1859. [ 19-tf] HENDERSON HOCUT.

**$25 REWARD.**

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of twenty-five dollars for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in jail so I can get him, of my Turpentine Cooper, ISAAC.—He is well known in New Hanover, and is supposed to be lurking about Long Creek and Moore's Creek. He left me without cause, so far as I know. H. McMILLAN.
Black River Chapel, New Hanover Co., N. C.,
Dec. 15th, 1859 16-tf

## Wanted.

**WANTED,**

A TEACHER for School District No. 41, New Hanover county. None need apply unless they can come well recommended, and having undoubted Southern principles.
Feb. 16, 1860.—25-3t* THOS. S. PICKETT, Ch'n.

**HAIL COLUMBIA! THE SOUTH FOREVER!**

THE SUBSCRIBER is now in market for a number of LIKELY NEGROES, for which he is determind to pay the highest prices. Persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to call on me soon, or address me at Clinton, N. C. B. C. BARDEN.
Feb. 9th, 1860 24-3m*

**WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,**
*FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)*
**Wilmington, N. C.**

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

**SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.**

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

**FANCY ARTICLES,**

PATENT MEDICINES, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c., always on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
Feb. 16. W. H. LIPPITT, Druggis & Chemist.

**THE SEVEN SHOOTER.**

SMITH & WESSON'S REPEATER. The most perfect Pistol in the world—shoots with cartridges. The load can remain any length of time without injury. Sold at less prices than elsewhere, at O. S. BALDWIN'S,
Feb. 16—25. 39 Market street.

## General Notices.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having re-opened the "UNION HOTEL," in Kenansville, would be pleased to have his friends and the public generally to give him a call, as no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable.
PATRICK MERRITT.
Feb. 9th, 1860. 24-2m

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan. 2, 1860.

B. F. RINALDI, having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods. B. F. R.
January 2d, 1860. 21-3m

**NOTICE.**

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

## Miscellaneous Advertisements.

**FAUST, WINEBRENER & CO.,**
**No. 49 North Third Street, above Market,**
**PHILADELPHIA.**
Invite the attention of their

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1860.


### Democratic County Meeting.

We are requested to state that, in accordance with Democratic usage, a Meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover County will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, March 13th, 1860, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures for the organization of the party, in view of the elections to be held during the ensuing Summer and Fall.

### "Opposition Convention."

The Editorial article on this subject, on the Fourth page, was written and printed *before* that body assembled. Its remarks are equally applicable now as when written.

### Supplement to the Wilmington Journal.

With this issue of the *Journal*, we send to our subscribers a "Supplement" containing an amount of reading matter considerably greater than the average afforded by the majority of the weekly papers in this State. This, in addition to our usual and accustomed sheet.—That the matter both in *Journal* and Supplement has been most carefully selected, we know, as we do that no pains has been spared to place our readers in possession of the latest and most reliable intelligence.

As our subscribers are aware, we have sent these Supplements frequently of late, and shall continue to do so from time to time as occasion may require. In this as in other respects, we wish to be better than our word—we trust that our friends have not had to complain of our being worse. The demand upon our advertising space begins to encroach somewhat upon that devoted to reading matter—hence the necessity for occasional Supplements, in order that our subscribers may receive the full worth of their money, which we are determined that they *shall* do.

Now, shall we be thought obtrusive if we respectfully ask all who take our paper to show it to those of their neighbors who do not? Our list may thus be considerably enlarged, and our ability to do still better for our readers will keep pace with our patronage, and our efforts with both. We should like to get five hundred or a thousand new names, accompanied by the cash during the present year.

☞ Would rather prefer the thousand.

### Things Premature.

We cannot but regard the discussions upon a good many questions, political and otherwise, which engage the public attention, or exercise the public mind, as decidedly premature—as outside of the circumstances or requirements of our public position, as at present existing, and therefore liable to the charge of that greatest of follies—borrowing, or making trouble.

Now, one of these points of discussion arises out of the positions of persons in regard to the power of territorial governments, and the mode in which that power is to be exercised—this, like all other questions of American politics, revolving around, and finally resolving itself into slavery. The great difficulty now, between men who are not abolitionists or freesoilers, is in regard to the amount of protection which the territorial governments shall be required to grant to any particular description of property—"particular description of property"—meaning, again, as usual, slaves. Judge Douglas is of opinion that they may, by neglecting to pass those peculiar laws required for the safety of that particular description of property, virtually exclude it. Nay, that they may go farther, and do so by hostile legislation. Remember, Judge Douglas does not say that they ought to do so, or that it would be just for them to do so. He simply contends, as a matter of legal construction, that they have the legal right to do so.

On the contrary, the great body of Southern Democrats and many of the Southern Opposition hold that no such legal right pertains to these temporary and incomplete political organizations—that all property recognized under the Constitution of the United States ought to be recognized and equally protected in the territories of the United States, and that it has a right to *demand* adequate protection. These are our opinions certainly, and we believe that in entertaining them we agree with the regular line of the Democratic party North and South. It is only on the formation of a State Constitution and admission under it that any power over the subject arises otherwise than the power and duty of extending adequate protection to all property recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States.

But now let us see wherein consists the prematurity of all the heated discussions upon this whole subject.—Remember that the views we have stated are as yet but opinions—views of legal construction—no more. They have not been embodied, nor has it been proposed (save by Senator Brown,) to embody them in any tangible form. As the thing stands, one party asserts one opinion and another asserts another opinion, yet both agree to submit the question to a common arbiter—the Supreme Court of the United States. We contend that the discussion of the whole question as a political issue, is, in its present form—premature, and will be so until some party makes the enactment of a code for the protection of property in the territories a substantive issue or test, and a measure is presented by it for the accomplishment of that end.

While saying this, we neither withdraw nor modify anything we have previously said in regard to the peculiar views of Judge Douglas, and those who act with him; neither can we approve of the obtrusiveness of the *Harper's Magazine* article, yet, we must say, that while the question is confined within its present limits, it is a premature effort to try and enlarge it to the dimensions of a political issue sufficient to rend in twain a great conservative political organization.

Again, in this State, as in every other State, we suppose, premature issues are being raised, most frequently, we believe, by politicians equally premature, who have not learned from the poet "to labor and to wait." The sure and cautious progress which takes no step backwards, because it takes none forwards without cool and cautious examination, will not do for them. *They* must spring forward at a bound—whether the State does or not is a different, or, perhaps, we should say, an indifferent thing. Plausible issues, however premature, will always find honest followers, and the great mass of *all* parties are honest.

The present agitation for what is called *ad valorem* taxation, but is really meant as a sweeping change of the Constitution of North Carolina, is wholly premature. As now presented, it may embitter sections and classes, and it may dissever party associations, but it cannot effect a change in the Constitution of North Carolina under thirty years without something like revolution. By the time mentioned, it is to be hoped that the debt contracted under our present system of taxation may be discharged, and that also by the combining influence of internal improvements the interests of our people as also the character of their property will be more assimilated—sufficiently so to render the application of the proposed horizontal system possible without gross injustice. At any time within a quarter of a century the Wake movement is premature.

PERSONAL.—All, or nearly all the papers in the State are becoming quite "personal" towards the Editor of the Salisbury *Banner*. Under the head of "personal" they announce that John Spellman, Esq., of Salisbury, had married, or been married unto Miss Mollie Lea, of Petersburg. Now, *we* have been personal too. We will be further personal and wish the wedded couple many happy days and not *too* many—b-lessings.

### The Almaden Quicksilver Case.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—The Almaden quicksilver case has been decided in favor of the United States.

### Congress.

What is Congress doing? Well Congress is really doing something. It is going to work, and will we think dispose of all needful legislation pretty expeditiously The fact is that the long disorganized period did well enough for Buncombe and therefore could hardly be regarded as lost time. They say that everybody has to eat his or her peck of dirt—some eat a bushel. So, every Congress has to explode its certain number of cubic feet of gas and it makes no great difference *when* that is done, the sooner the better. The gas already exploded will not have to be exploded again.

The Committee of Ways and Means is getting along rapidly with the appropriation bills, and they will soon be reported. The franking privilege—or rather, the question of its abolition—has been referred to a select Committee of the House. At present that privilege cannot be *abolished*—it may be, and ought to be, *regulated*.

The President having vetoed a bill appropriating money for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats, in the State of Michigan, the bill, with the President's objections, was returned to the Senate, the body in which it originated. It is now under discussion in that body, with the view of passing it over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote. It will not be so passed.

Of course, there will be some Buncombe yet—a good deal of Buncombe, but, without desks, the members will not be able to carry on that pen and ink electioneering so invariably carried on by Congressmen during a Presidential year, and will, therefore, use unusual exertions to get through so as to have a free foot and full swing among their constituents.

It is hinted that it will be found convenient to take the usual recess for the purpose of putting the rooms of both Houses in summer trim about the time of the assembling of the Charleston Convention, and that an effort will be made to get through and adjourn by the meeting of the Chicago Convention, sometime in July, we think.

The Tariff question will engage a good deal of attention, but no radical change can be made, antagonizing each other as the two houses do. A return to the Tariff of '46 *may*, perhaps, be brought about—even that is not certain, although quite probable, and we think desirable, until the public finances are fully restored.

We see that a Mr. Lovejoy has introduced certain resolutions of inquiry in regard to the expulsion of Northern parties from Southern States, on account of the avowal of certain sentiments.

☞ On this, the 22d of February, the birth day of Washington, many patriotic celebrations will be held, but perhaps the most conspicuous will be that at Washington City, where a collossal equestrian statue of our first President is to be inaugurated with becoming ceremonies. There will be a large assemblage of military, much enthusiasm, and not a little patriotism, with many very fine allusions to the Union, and so forth, some by honest parties, others by parties honest enough in liking the Union for their own benefit, but not particularly anxious to pursue the only course that can ensure its perpetuity—that is, its administration for the equal benefit of all.

However, such days and such occasions are good.—Where in some foreign port a few citizens of the Great Confederacy are gathered together, they appreciate these days which remind them of their country, its history and its institutions; and nowhere is any national anniversary so enthusiastically and feelingly celebrated as at some distant consulate, or on board some American ship in the far-away waters of some distant sea.

We sincerely trust that the committee of arrangements in Washington City have some better understanding with the clerk of the weather than we have here, otherwise he may feel inclined to throw *cold water* on the proceedings.

THE WILMINGTON (N. C.) JOURNAL.—This sterling sheet comes to us "chock" full of reading matter. It is one of the best papers in the old North State, and we are always pleased to get our hands upon it, but of late it has made its appearance but seldom in our sanctum. Brother F., do give your mail clerk "a blowing up," or else the mail agent.
*Petersburg Press, 20th inst.*

We publish the above, less for the compliment it contains, although we appreciate that highly, than for the purpose of calling attention to the complaint which elicited the paragraph. If this were the only instance we would not care, but the non-receipt of papers by subscribers in every direction, but mainly North of this, has become a serious matter with us. Our "mail clerk" is the same who has filled that position for years, and on examination we are convinced that no fault attaches to him. Who the mail agents are, now, on the Northern route, we hardly know—not all of them, at least, and we do not wish to find fault where we may be mistaken—still, we do say, that there is less disposition to accommodate than formerly—that there are more complaints from our subscribers; and that we *do* wish the thing could be bettered. It is a serious matter to us.

☞ We are in receipt of the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, than which no sounder Democratic paper exists. Having worked on that paper, for nearly a year, as a "J. P.," we have an attachment to it, that leads us to ask for a regular X. Shall we be gratified?

We clip the above from the Huntington *Democrat*, published in Huntington, Indiana, by Wm. C. Kocher & Sam. F. Winter, Editors and Proprietors. We will say this for Mr. Winter, that while here he earned the respect of all who knew him, and if he only makes as faithful and intelligent an editor as he did a printer, the people of Huntington will find him altogether worthy of their confidence and support. The *Democrat* appears to be a most excellent paper.

☞ Our neighbours of the *Herald* seem really to have taken all our remarks about the Opposition Convention to themselves. We confess that we did not know that they constituted the whole of that august body, and were therefore somewhat puzzled, until a new idea began to work itself slowly through our hair. It began to be suspected by us, that the *Herald* intended to be funny at our expense. Perhaps that was the way of it. There is no accounting for things.

MILITARY.—The "German Volunteers" are out this morning with a very fair show of muskets, and looking and marching remarkably well.

The Wilmington Light Infantry will turn out this afternoon.

The parade of both Companies is in honor of the day.
*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

☞ We believe this is the first day of Lent and from the "sound of the summoning bell" we presume that it is observed as a holy day by our citizens of the Episcopal as well as by those of the Catholic persuasion. Shad is now a useful fish, or as our friend "Huskins" once said in one of his inimitable advertisements—a religious fish. It comes in to the assistance of the faithful—*we* like to be faithful sometimes—occasionally we have no objection to doing penance on shad and oysters.—*Ib.*

☞ From Mr. Kelley, we have Godey's Lady's Book for March. It is indeed a Lady's Book. It *seams* to us that it has patterns for all manner of sewing. 25 cents for the number. Single copies, by the year $3, but any amount of reduction when a larger number of copies is taken by clubs.

RETURNING TO SLAVERY.—The Tecumseh yesterday took down a family of six persons—mulattoes—on their way to Helena, Arkansas, to enter again the service of their old master. They were manumitted about six years ago, since which time they have been living in New York, and now, strange as it may seem, having tasted of the sweets of liberty, voluntarily return to bondage.—*Cin. Com., 13th.*

KINDNESS OF A DOG.—A son of Mr. Devons, of Hartford, Conn., broke through the ice, and would have been drowned, but for a Newfoundland dog, which caught him by the collar and held him up till assistance came. Afterwards, the dog escorted him home, which, considering that he was a strange dog, and had no previous acquaintance with the lad, was considered an extremely disinterested act.

### For the Journal.
### Shall we have Union or Disunion?
#### NO. III.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In my last I supposed the *violent reaction*, and it left us, for aught I could discover, very much in the same predicament, in regard to our rights, as it found us. I wish now to advert to one more cause of the present hostile state of sentiment towards us at the North, which, by way of palliation, has been styled "the influence of a few wily demagogues on this question of slavery." No doubt that has been something; let us enquire how much: We are attacked on the back with a good-natured, conciliatory slap, and "My dear Sir, have patience a while, and you will see all is right. By and by, there will come another mighty reaction! Do you not notice the tremendous Mass-Meetings—what the vox populi can accomplish, and how the Union is loved North? Be very easy, my dear sir; your rights shall soon be acknowledged, to an extent that will surprise you. For it is only, at best, a few hair-trained enthusiasts, of no consequence, who have been conspiring against you, and the wily demagogue has been using this sentiment to ride into power. You need entertain no fears; justice will certainly be done you at last."

The very expression, Messrs. Editors, I have been in search of, viz: "*Has been using this sentiment.*" It appears, then, they are *using*—those wily demagogues—and not creating that sentiment; and such, indeed, is the fact. The *sentiment* has long had existence, and is ready to their hands. The pulpit has created it; the public lecturer has created it; nursery and fireside misrepresentations have created it; the professor in College and Academy has created it; and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has contributed most copious materials for its formation. And your wily and aspiring demagogue merely touches chords already strung and in tune, and they respond to his skilful hand. They make the music he expects, and he is sent to any place he may aspire to—the Legislature, the Governor's House, or the Halls of Congress—not because he has created the Abolition votes to elect him, but because he has drawn them, already made, to his support. He certainly musters the Black Republican strength; but what more has he done than to give discipline and concentration to a swarming host to achieve victory? The voters, it is evident, have long been waiting for the beat of his drum; when that is heard, they rally to his support, and the work is done. This, after a candid examination of the case, appears to be the amount of his influence, and nothing more.

All the reasons above instanced, Messrs. Editors, have been represented to us as so many, why the Union must, of necessity, continue. I wish to notice one more, urged at the North, and I shall have done examining the preservatives of the Union. This last reads thus—"*The Union must be preserved.*" If any State be recusant, she must be whipped into submission to "the law of the land"—is the plain meaning of it. And let one, or any number of Southern States, undertake to secede, of course that is the antidote to apply, and the Union will be preserved. I would rather not discuss this last method of saving our confederacy, for I have heard several worthy gentlemen of my acquaintance assert roundly, that the home of Washington and Marion would not like such a remedy, and in truth, I gather as much from their past history. I shall, therefore, have to dismiss that method of saving the Union without further comment. It does not bear to be argued upon.

This is, perhaps, the proper place to consider a mode of opposing the fanaticism of the North, which is peculiar to the South, and which has been adopted for a long time amongst us. I am not certain I can do it full justice, for it is a most venerable remedy, and has been applied with some success quite a number of years.—But, divested of all the rhetorical ornaments under which it has usually presented itself before the public, I believe, in a few words, it would read as follows: "If northern aggression upon our domestic institutions does not soon cease, we shall be compelled to resort to that ultimate remedy for all our wrongs, *secession*." Now, as these aggressions *have* not ceased, nor, from all I have been able to discover, ever will, but every agency of alienation and distrust has been plied with progressive industry and success, I am forced to the conclusion that the time is drawing nigh for the adoption of that measure, if the South meant what was expressed.

The South, Messrs. Editors, has usually been denominated the Hotspurr of the Union, and Fire-eaters, when they have attempted to assert their rights. But I cannot perceive this to be so. I have observed this section to have been patient of wrongs, and forbearing under all sorts of abuse and aggression. I have seen the South remain passive even under nullification of the grand compact, where State legislation has thwarted acts of congress and the Constitution at once. I have further observed that the South has seen the public domain fleeting from its grasp by northern management the most unfraternal that can be conceived, and offering but a few expostulations, and those not violent, on the subject of so grievous a wrong. And all this, too, Messrs. Editors, when much of that same public domain had become the property of Government solely by Southern liberality. They have seen the increasing power of their adversaries, with no promise, that I can discover, of its abatement. Yet all this while they have sat complacent and gentle as "sucking doves," because these gentlemen of the North have ever professed dispositions the most pacific. They have, we are assured, designed no hostility against us, only to circumscribe a little, the extension of slavery. They meditate no attack upon us, only gradually to compel us to emancipate our slaves, all very kindly and parentally because they, dwelling in a land of great refinement and learning in all sorts of things, have arrived at a much better understanding of our interests than southern brains could possibly attain. Nothing further, I learn, from their intentions than to shed blood; only if we resist, and it becomes necessary for *them* to strike in self-defence, then it must, of course be done, yet not willingly but "more in sorrow than in anger," and merely to carry out so benevolent an enterprise as the "liberation of oppressed humanity." The negro is, they maintain, as white a man as any of us, if you but go under the outer cuticle. The sun, they admit, has been a little unkind to his complexion, and the natural scent of him is not quite agreeable to Anglo-Saxon nostrils. But, upon the whole, he is the equal of us all, intellectually, morally and should be politically. His only fault, if it be one, is, that he is guilty of a skin not colored like our own.—But then his color is beautifully black; and that kind of pigment being as favorable to freedom as any other, he is surely entitled to as large a measure of liberty as any other man. Accordingly, with much zeal, they set about putting him on a footing of perfect equality with the white.

Men of this persuasion, I observe, usually invite Africa to their tables, and otherwise show their contempt of unphilosophical prejudice by introducing it to their daughters and families in general.

This is the mildest phase of those doctrines which we have been compelled to listen to—with how much weariness of the flesh, and what an infinity of yawning, no one can tell. But the South has endured it all, most heroically, for the sake of the constitution and the existing state of things.

Another tenet of abolitionism, more warlike in its vein, has, to be sure, somewhat aroused our slumbering energies. It is this: "The negro has a natural right to freedom, and is entitled to kill his master, if necessary, to liberate himself." The gentlemen professing this phase of abolitionism have made startling advancement in the higher law creed. They would put the torch, the sword and the rifle in the hands of the slave, and bid him slay and be free. They would burn our cities and towns, expose our wives and children to the lusts and cruelties of a horde of exasperated barbarians, and then, all meek and resigned to our calamities, brought about solely by their agency, call this "*the righteous retribution of Heaven.*" They would see our old men butchered, our matrons and daughters violated, and while the negro was satiating his vengeance, by every species of ruthless brutality, inaugurate such savage atrocities by singing psalms to the Prince of Peace. When our whole beautiful country was one wide scene of devastation and ruin, and as they piously express it, "the time of our fear had come," they would devoutly clasp their hands and thank their God that the glories of the political millinium had at last dawned upon their sight. So says that benevolent friend of freedom and Africa, Mr. Joshua R. Giddings.

I cannot tell, Messrs. Editors, whether there is anything like a general anticipation of such a pleasant time coming among the abolitionists of the North; but these are certainly the sentiments of that class of those philanthropists led on by the abovenamed apostle of abolitionism.

And now, what is the conclusion to be drawn from all this array of facts? Who can say that these curious specimens of *philanthropic* sentiment are not representative of the feelings of the masses at the North, introduced and fostered by all the agencies before mentioned? So I am compelled to regard it, and in view of that fact, Messrs. Editors, let me ask, "Shall we have Union or Disunion?"

COLUMBUS.

A SMART WIFE.—An Illinois editor challenges the State to produce a wife equal to his, for smartness and muscle. Among the many things enumerated which she easily performed one morning before breakfast, are "whipping the editor, spanking nine children, kicking over the table and breaking all the dishes, wringing a neighbor's nose for interfering, cutting off a dog's tail, and throwing a servant girl in the cistern." Such a wife is a jewel."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

# TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK!
# FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE!
## STEAMSHIP HUNGARIAN LOST
## WITH ALL ON BOARD!

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 22d, 1860.

The steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool on the 8th, bound to Portland, Me., is a total wreck, crew and passengers supposed to be all lost. A small portion of the hull only is visible at low water.

There is nothing like news for the Associated Press unless in the mail, a small portion of which has been saved in a damaged condition. One passenger ticket has been found with the name of Ellen Skeeham.

A despatch to the Cunard Company from Cape Sable, says that the Steamer's lights were seen on Monday morning at three o'clock on Cape Ledge—at daybreak spars and pipe were standing—at ten o'clock all had gone by the board, then the ship settled fast; a heavy sea breaking mast high over the ship, rendered communication with her impossible.

All hands are lost, unless boats left before day, which is unlikely.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22d, 1860.

The weather is very rainy with but slight prospect of clearing up. A consultation on postponement of the ceremonies of the inauguration of the statue of Washington. The New York Seventh Regiment, 650 strong, has arrived. The military and firemen associations are concentrating.

### Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 21st. 1860.

SENATE.—Yesterday Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was unanimously elected President *pro tem.* The death of Mr. Goode, M. C., from Virginia was announced. After the usual ceremonies the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House a bill was reported for the construction, repairs and preservation of fortifications, appropriating a sum amounting in the aggregate to about $600,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21st, 1860.

The Seventh Regiment, about six hundred strong leaves to-night for Washington City, to assist in the inauguration of the statue of Washington.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21st, 1860.

The Baltimore City Guards go to Washington Wednesday, (to-morrow.)

### Later from Europe—Arrival of the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The steamship Arabia has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of the 4th inst., and telegraph dates via Queenstown of the 5th.

The commercial news has been anticipated by the Prince Albert at St. John's to the date of her sailing—the 4th. The Arabia, however, brings the Liverpool report of the 5th, via Queenstown, as follows:

LATEST.—*Saturday afternoon.*—Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £616,500. Cotton—Estimated sales on Friday 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to exporters. The market closed with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs and provisions were quiet.

Consols 94⅝ a 94¾.

The Europa arrived out at Queenstown on the 5th.—The Vigo was to sail on the 8th, in place of the Glasgow.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons on the 2nd, Mr. Cockrane gave notice that on the 17th he would call the attention of the House to the relations with China. [The most important portion of the proceedings of the 2nd and 3rd have been published.] Lord John Russell defended the British Consul at Tangiers against the charge of having aided the Moors. He also said that the government had no reason to suppose warlike preparations were going forward on an extraordinary scale in France. Dr. Todd, the eminent physician and physiologist is dead.

FRANCE.—The Patrie denies the reported removal of the French troops from Rome. It also says that the question of annexation in Central Italy will be subordinate to that of universal suffrage, which measure all the Powers have agreed to, so as positively to make known the state of public opinion in Italy.

Prince La Tour D'Auvergne has been ordered to remain at Turin, after the arrival of Baron Talleyrand, and to counsel with him, for moderation on the part of Sardinia. The French army is to be considerably reduced.

ITALY.—An affray had occurred at Ancona, between the Papal Chasseus and artillerymen and the gendarmes. Three hundred of the former had been arrested, including forty wounded. Mazzini's party are said to be very active in Rome.

HUNGARY.—Kossuth has suddenly disappeared from London, and was supposed to have gone to Hungary.—An address of the Hungarian Protestant Association says: "The national movement will resemble an avalanche, and Hungary will on the first opportunity detach herself from Austria."

AUSTRIA.—Austria is said to be directing more troops towards the Tyrol and Venice. The London Globe's Paris correspondent says it is generally understood that France and England are about to make a joint summons upon Austria to desist from sending troops into the Marches of Ancona, and to evacuate Venetia at the earliest moment, and also to accept such indemnity as Italy is now ready to offer.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—Another corps d'armee is now being got ready for Morocco, to be commanded by Gen. Concha. Reliable accounts from Morocco say that the regular Moorish army has not yet been brought out. The division is said to number over 60,000 disciplined troops, which are waiting for a great battle.—The object of the Moors is said to be to draw the Spaniards into the interior.

THE VERY LATEST.—Several Paris Journals seem to consider the annexation of Savoy as nearly concluded.

Several Sardinian officers have left Turin for Bologna to organize the army.

Arrests in Venice have increased to an alarming extent, and spread terror among the inhabitants.

### Later from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—The Indianola has arrived from Brazores with dates to the 12th inst., and $221,000 in specie.

The dates from Brownville are to the 9th inst. There have been important disclosures made as to the complicity of the Mexican authorities with Cortinas, which, it is believed, will decide the question of war.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.—*Providence, R. I., Feb. 17.*—The Democratic State Convention met here yesterday, and nominated Wm. Sprague for Governor, J. Russell Bulloch, for Lieutenant-Governor, and Walter S. Burges for Attorney-General. Elisha R. Potter, Alfred Anthony, George H. Browne, Edward F. Newton, John N. Francis, Fenner Brown, Chas. S. Bradley and Welcome B. Sayles were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention.

A State convention was also held here to-day of the conservatives, opposed to the republican nominations.—It was not largely attended, eleven towns out of thirty-two not being represented. Wm. Sprague was nominated for Governor, J. Russell Bulloch for Lieutenant-Governor, and Walter S. Burges for Attorney-General. These are the same nominations as were made by the democrats. The candidates for Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Treasurer are the same as those made by the republicans.

NEW CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP ARRANGEMENT.—*New York, Feb. 17.*—A contract between Vanderbilt and the Pacific Mail Steamship company, it is stated, has been arranged, except the mere signature of instrument. The latter company purchases all the former's steamers on the Pacific for $1,000,000, of which $600,000 is in stock. Vanderbilt runs the boats on the Atlantic, receiving 30 per cent. of the receipts. The North Atlantic boats will go into the Havre line.

DISASTER.—On the 14th inst. the Spanish brig Victoria, Capt. Calzada, from Cardenas, with a cargo of molasses, bound to Baltimore, went ashore near Wicomico, in Chesapeake bay and soon bilged and filled with water.

Assistance was promptly sent down by the Spanish consul.—*Norfolk Argus, 20th inst.*

Mrs. Partington makes Shakspeare say—"Sweet are the use of advertisements." It's so, if he did'nt say it.

That young man who drinks, bets, swears, gambles, and idles away his time, is on a thin place in the ice.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.—*Mallory's Station, Feb. 18.*—The overland California mail of the 27th ult. has arrived, with telegraphic advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 28th. A movement was on foot to change the capitol of the State to San Francisco.

Mr. Weller announces the scheme to elect a successor to Mr. Gwin this winter, and it would probably be abandoned.

No vessels had sailed from San Francisco for Japan.

The San Francisco markets were rather inactive.

The steamer Sonora, with New York dates to the 5th, arrived at San Francisco on the 26th.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.—*St. Louis, Feb. 20.*—The San Francisco papers to the 20th ult. announce that the barks What Cheer and Page sailed from that port for Japan, on the 24th ult., to obtain cargoes of fancy goods, and other productions of that country, which have been recently sold at enormous profits.—Some skilful designers accompanied the Page, with the purpose of furnishing the Japanese mechanics and artists with models after which to manufacture articles better designed for the American market.

The new woolen factory at San Francisco is in successful operation, employing eighty operatives, and turning out 150 blankets daily.

Resolutions had been introduced into the Assembly declaring that the miners in quicksilver held the same relations to the government as the gold miners, and asking Congress to procure the removal of the injunction which now prevents operations in the New Almaden quicksilver mines.

A bill has been introduced for the enactment of a law compelling the closing of bazaars, saloons, and other places of traffic on the Sabbath day. Strong petitions, urging the passage of this law, are extensively circulated.

LATER FROM MEXICO, &c.—*St. Louis, Feb. 18.*—McManns and Hickman, Americans, have just arrived here from Chihuahua. They confirm the information recently received by Major Phelps at Washington. They report a most deplorable condition of affairs. Not only the Americans, but the entire foreign population had been expelled from the country, and their property had been confiscated. The State is over-run by a considerable force of the Church party, under Domingo.

Cozen, united with 200 desperadoes, had been pardoned out of prison by Miramon.

A desperate battle took place on the plains of Talamanty on the 18th ult. The Liberals were defeated, with a loss of 45 men.

The authorities at the Capitol, in conjunction with the Americans, sent to fort Davis for the U. S. troops, but received no relief.

The Americans had left the city, leaving a million dollars' worth of property at the mercy of the robbers.

Cozen, at the head of 1,000 men, was marching on the Capitol.

The Liberals were friendly to the Americans, but were unable to afford protection.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—*New Orleans, Feb. 20.*—An arrival from Vera Cruz brings advices to the 10th inst. Miramon's army, consisting of 6,000 men and 52 pieces of artillery, is reported as approaching Vera Cruz. Juarez has a force of 5,000 men and 250 pieces of heavy artillery, and is making active preparations for the defense of the city.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—*New York, Feb. 18.*—The Independent Union Club of New York have published an address to the country nominating Messrs. Botts and Corwin as President and Vice President. The address is signed by Ex-Governor Clark, John Sessions and Samuel C. Thompson, committee.

### From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18th.—The steamer Habana with Havana advices of the 15th has arrived. Business at Havana was dull—Sugar firm at 9½ a 9¾ reals; stock 40,000 boxes, against 60,000 boxes same time last year.

Freights were dull.

The ship Union, from New York for New Orleans, was totally wrecked on Gingerbread Shoals on the 2d inst. The cargo was mostly saved in a damaged state. The crew and thirteen passengers were saved and taken to Nassau. The wreckers stripped and burned the hull.

The ship Ashland, of Boston, for New Orleans, with a cargo of ice, was wrecked on the 2d inst., on Little Isaac's Island. The wreckers saved the rigging and sails. The crew were saved.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES—THE POST OFFICE PAYMENTS.—*Washington, Feb. 17.*—It is estimated at the treasury that the amount of funds available at this date is $12,000,000—two-and-a-half millions of which is in treasury notes. Next week five millions will be transferred to the Postmaster General, to which sum will be added two millions thirty days hence. The Department has in hand some three millions from postage for the last two quarters. Only fifty contractors have thrown up their contracts, and the number of assigned claims filed at the Department does not now exceed one thousand.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—*Leavenworth, Kansas City, Feb. 19.*—The Pike's Peak Express arrived to-day, seven days from Denver City, bringing $5,000 in gold dust.

The claim difficulty, mentioned by the last arrival, had been adjusted.

CONDITION OF STEVENS AND HAZLETT.—*Charlestown, Feb. 19.*—The prisoners Stevens and Hazlett, the last victims of the John Brown raid, are kept in the closest confinement. Stevens says he feels more cheerful and resigned than he ever expected to be under the circumstnces of his trying position, and remarked to me yesterday that a consciousness of suffering in a good cause is sufficient consolation. Hazlett, on the contrary, is very lowspirited, and declares he would infinitely prefer the wilds of Kansas to his present position. Unless the Legislature recommends the commutation of their punishment to imprisonment for life, there is no probability of Executive interference.

THE SHOEMAKERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston, Feb. 17.*—The shoemakers in Lynn, Natick, Haveihill, Marblehead, and other towns, have been holding meetings preliminary to a strike for higher wages. The movement is said to embrace in its operations all the principal shoe and boot manufacturing towns throughout the State of Massachusetts. At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the workmen, held at Lynn last night, it was resolved that the strike should commence on the 22nd of February, and a committee of five was appointed to notify the manufactures to that effect. A committee of twenty-five was also chosen to collect money to help in carrying the strike through; and provision was made for another committee of one hundred members to see that the arrangements for the strike are fully carried out.

### Collision.

NORFOLK, Feb. 16th.—The brig Charles Miller, ten days from Matanzas, and bound for New York, with sugar, came in collision with the schooner N. Smith from New York, and bound to Charleston, off Chincoteague. The latter vessel was sunk, and the former badly injured. The crew of the schooner were saved by the brig, and have arrived here. A steamer has gone in search of the schooner.

LOST.—The steam-tug Uncle Ben, on Thursday night went in search of the schooner B. S. Johnson, Captain Lockwood, which came in collision with the brig Chas. Miller. The Uncle Ben returned yesterday morning at an early hour after a fruitless search for the schooner, which no doubt sank soon after the accident. The B. S. Johnson had an assorted cargo, and was bound to Georgetown, S. C., from New York.
*Norfolk Argus, 18th.*

ALMOST A FIRE.—We have just learned the Female College in this place was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning. The fire originated from a stovepipe which became heated too intensely. It was promptly extinguished, doing but little damage.
*Goldsboro' Independent, 18th inst.*

GRAND SALE OF CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIPS.—*New York, Feb. 20.*—Five California steamships were sold to-day, under protest from one of the trustees upon the owners. They brought the following prices: The *Illinois*, $106,000; *Moses Taylor*, $102,000; *Star of the West*, $15,000; *Philadelphia*, $5,000; *Empire City*, $10,000.

CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION IN NEW ORLEANS.—A Roman Catholic Provincial Council was held last week in the Crescent City, concluding its session by a grand public demonstration, on the 29th ult., in favor of the Pope's temporal sovereignty. The meeting was held in Jackson square, which was densely filled on the occasion. According to the *Crescent*, the audience numbered from ten to fifteen thousand, including several Irish and German Catholic societies, which marched in procession to the ground. The Cathedral services having concluded, the Archbishop, Bishops and clergy, issued forth. Right Rev. Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, preached a sermon in English, taking occasion to make some severe strictures upon the conduct of the French Emperor. An address in French was also given. After this was presented, an address from the lay Catholics, expressive of their sympathy with his Holiness in his present troubles.—The solemn ceremony of the Papal Benediction was then pronounced, followed by a merry peal from the Cathedral bells, music by several bands, and a national salute of thirty-three guns.

IMPRISONING LAWS AGAINST SELLING NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A friend has favored us with the following statement of facts which came under his own observation. We have not seen the law of South Carolina to which he refers, but if correctly understood by our informant it is high time that citizens of North Carolina should confine their trade, both selling and buying, to places less unfriendly. It seemed to us sufficiently unjust to a State which does so much of both selling and buying in South Carolina, that our bank notes are refused, or subjected to a heavy discount. But this act looks as if South Carolina desired a "non-intercourse" with its neighbors. If so, by all means let her be gratified.

The following is the letter from our correspondent:—
*Fayetteville Observer.*

*Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:* Gents:—I was at Bennettsville, S. C., on Monday last, it being monthly sale's day, and saw a good many long-faced wagoners and citizens, on account of a law passed by the last legislature prohibiting the trade of all, or nearly all, of the products and manufactures of other States, without license, to obtain which the applicant has to be recommended by two persons, and give two sureties in a bond of $3,000 to observe the law, or subject himself, if he sells without license, to $2,000 fine, one-half of which goes to the informer. The applicant has to pay twenty five dollars, (to the Sheriff, I suppose,) and five dollars to the State Treasurer, and a per centum on all the sales. The construction that seemed to be put on the law was that flour, bacon, lard, and all such articles, not the growth or manufacture of South Carolina, were prohibited. I cannot see, if flour, the growth of North Carolina, was prohibited, why cotton is not also. The citizens seemed to be surprised and disappointed, for many of them had been in the habit of laying in a supply of flour, bacon, &c., on sale days, and had come to do so again, but were disappointed. Some I saw, came to buy seed oats; the wagoners would tell them, we have them, but we cannot sell them to you. My reason for writing this is, that many of your subscribers are in the habit of carrying their surplus produce to South Carolina markets. I would be glad if you would publish the law if you can obtain a copy. I have never read the law; but heard Wm. D. Johnson read a part of it, being applied to by some wagoners for legal advice.—I think if a person is convicted and is unable to pay the fine, he subjects himself to 12 months imprisonment. I think more produce will go to Fayetteville if the above construction is right. Johnson read the law from a leading South Carolina paper.

The above, from the *Fayetteville Observer*, is no doubt all correct, but still no more than is done in our own State. A Tennessee hog-drover cannot sell a hog in any county, even to pay his board bill, without subjecting himself to the payment of a license. So in regard to nearly all kinds of peddling, this sort of discrimination pervades our revenue system. We suppose that these sales from wagons on sale days were looked upon in South Carolina as peddling.

### Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Wayne, held in the Court House yesterday the 21st February, Wm. K. Lane, Esq., was appointed Chairman and Geo. C. Moses, Esq., Secretary. After an appropriate address by the Chairman, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report business for the meeting: Dr. A. G. Brooks, Thomas Loring, Wm. C. Bryan, E. A. Thompson and Col. Wm. Hooks; who after a short time reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, A crisis has arrived in the political condition of our Union, that calls for the exercise of patriotic sentiments and self-sacrificing devotion to our beloved country; and we of the South are invoked to present an undivided front against the encroachments of political enemies on our rights as independent communities and sovereign States; against our social happiness and all that is dear to us in our household; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we will maintain and uphold, by all lawful means, the action of those men who stand in the breach against the abolition and free States power, and commit ourselves to their fate for weal or woe, for life or death.

*Resolved*, We record with pleasure our unqualified approval of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and class him among the wisest, the best and the purest of the men of the present or any former time, who have honored themselves and their country as faithful public servants.

*Resolved*, That we review with pride and pleasure the firm and patriotic course of Gov. Ellis of our State, and we look to him and others of his ability and virtue, to stand up for our rights, under the Federal Constitution, against all enemies at home and

### I Didn't Know What It Meant.

He gave me a knife one day at school,
Four-bladed the handle of pearl,
And great black words on the wrapper said,
"For the darlingest little girl."
I was glad! O yes, yet the crimson blood
To my young cheeks came and went,
And my heart thumped wondrously pit-a-pat,
But I didn't know what it meant.

One night he said I must jump on his steed,
For the snow was falling fast;
I was half afraid, but he coaxed and coaxed,
And got me on at last,
Laughing and chatting in merry glee,
To my home his course he bent,
My sisters looked at each other and smiled,
But I didn't know what it meant.

The years passed on, and they touched his eyes
With a shadow of deeper blue;
They gave to his form a manlier grace,
To his cheek a swarthier hue,
We stood by the dreamily rippling brook,
When the day was almost spent—
His whispers were as soft as the lullaby—
And—now I know what it meant!

### How the House Committees are Constituted.

Of the sixty-eight Black Republican members of Congress who signed the recommendation of Helper's insurrectionary book, Speaker Pennington has placed *thirty-three*—nearly one-half—on important House committees, ten of them being chairmen of their respective committees.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

The construction of the House committee betray more than one purpose. While the large States at the North have control of all the essential committees—New York having the chairmanship of nine committees, Ohio five and Pennsylvania four—yet you will see that the Southern States have not been excluded from some honors.—There is the Palmetto State which claims the chairmanship of one committee, and Mr. Ashmore is the highly favored gentleman. It is true that the committee "on mileage" is not a very laborious one, yet it claims dignity and place in the list with others of more note. The mileage of members is a question of considerable personal interest to the members generally.

Then Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, is designated as the Chairman of the Committee "on Elections," and being a great friend of Henry Winter Davis, whose seat is already contested, as well as many others, which are to be, it is very plain that personal and highly conservative (?) grounds were taken in the election of the Chairman and in the majority of its members. Of course a Democrat or two is sprinkled in it. It will not be easily forgotten that Mr. Winter Davis voted for Mr. Pennington; and it will also be recollected that although blood and murder, Rip Raps and Plug Uglies, fraud and corruption elected him to office, yet his vote for Pennington and his sliding-scale deportment will save him his seat in the present Congress if we are not vastly mistaken. Stranger things occur. He has been placed second to Sherman on the Committee of Ways and Means.

To proceed: Mr. Gilmer is not the only man of the highly-conservative-Union-loving-truly-American, Botts, Crittenden, Bates and Fillmore party, who is observable in the creation of the list. There is Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, made Chairman "On Indian Affairs;" Robert Mallory, of Kentucky, who heads the Committee "On Roads and Canals;" and Robert Hutton, of Tennessee, who is the Chairman "On Expenditures of the Navy Department."

Louisiana holds the chairman of one unimportant committee in the person of Mr. Davidson, whose delicate shades of opinion we are unable to discern, except that we understand him to be a very Union-Democratic man. To which, when we mention Mr. John A. Logan, of Illinois, a simon-pure Douglass man, you have the full list of the Democratic chairmanship honors accorded by Mr. Pennington, which are three in number—Ashmore, Logan and Davidson.

These things are done for appearance sake; but in the working in of the South American forces the whole aim has been to prepare for the canvass of this fall upon a basis to secure the co-operation of the Southern Opposition party. It cannot be denied. Seward is being forced aside, as we stated six weeks ago, although his friends will prosecute his claims with as much vigor as ever. By trimming a little to explain the "irrepressible conflict" and Helper, he may still destroy the great efforts now making to control the Chicago Convention in favor of a man acceptable to the Southern school of politics, led by a BELL-weather & Co.

WHAT NEXT.—It seems that the Black Republicans in Congress, intend to back their personal insolence as well as their political supremacy, by the use of arms, carried in their persons. The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post in referring to the difficulty between Messrs. Edmundson and Hickman, says:

"I think it safe to say that the offence will not again be repeated this winter, *for every Republican member will henceforth be prepared for any assault at any time, even at the breakfast and dinner table*, for Southern gentlemen choose most singular places to attack northern Representatives. Some time ago, when Mr. Haskin dropped his pistol from his coat, Clemens, of Virginia, made a great ado over it; he, however, can see why it is that members go armed. When he can teach his colleague's manners let him call for a disarmament, and not before."

This is a game at which both parties can play. Let the war commence, and among and upon those who have made its causes, which are now numerous. If Republicans are imprudent, they will be thrashed.

*Charleston News.*

Some years ago Mr. Kidwell was preaching to a large audience in a wild part of Illinois, and announced for his text: "In my father's house are many mansions." He had scarcely read the words when an old coon stood up and said:

"I tell you, folks, that's a lie! I know his father well. He lives fifteen miles from Lexington, in old Kentuck, in an old cabin, and there ain't but one room in the house."

It is vain to talk about the equality of the sexes—they are not equal. The smile or tear of woman conquers man.

☞ **WE ARE AUTHORIZED** and requested to announce Mr. GEORGE McDUFFIE as a candidate for the office of Naval Store Inspector, at March Court.
Feb. 22d, 1860. 144-owbe—20-te*

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
IT NEVER DEBILITATES.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.
CURES DYSENTERY.
CURES CHOLIC.
CURES FLATULENCY.
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.
See advertisement in another column.
February 2d, 1860—23-2m.

### SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

**As a Purifier of the Blood is Unrivalled.**

This preparation has now become the only acknowledged one that can be called on for the removal and cure of all diseases originating in an impure state of the blood and other fluids. The great medicinal virtues of Sarsaparilla, are well known and appreciated by physicians, but the uncertainty of the strength of the different compounds, some being almost inert, has often prevented their prescribing it. This medicine is prepared by an elaborate chemical process, by which the curative properties of the Sarsaparilla are extracted, and those are then combined in an admixture with other valuable alterative remedies, producing the most powerful and searching preparation that has ever been employed in medical practice.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
February 23d, 1860. 26-1w

## HATHAWAY & CO.,

*WILMINGTON, N. C.,*

OFFER FOR SALE

1,000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.

300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.

100 barrels Clarified Sugars.

50 tierces choice clean Rice.

500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.

400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.

40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.
Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

**Holloway's Pills** are invaluable to the denizens of the South and West. They are preventatives to the ravaging approaches of fever and ague, and the other epidemics incidental to alluvial soils. They will thoroghly eradicate the symptoms by removing the hidden cause. Sold at the manufactory, No 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box.

### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishmert a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.
March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

### SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
### CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

*Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.*

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

**TO MARRIED LADIES**

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

**CAUTION.**

*These Pills should no be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.*

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.
May 21 1859. 211 & 37-eow 1y

### WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
FIRST ROUND.

February 18, 19, Onslow,.....Haw Branch.
" 25, 26, Sampson,.....McGee's.
March 3, 4, Smithville,.....Zoar.
" 10, 11, Bladen,.....Johnson's Chapel.
CHARLES F. DEEMS.

### THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.
Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bar gains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.
Sept. 29.—21 tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

### MARRIED.

In New Haven, Conn., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Edward Strong, Mr. GEORGE M. BOWEN, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss HELEN A. CHATTERTON, of the former city.

### DIED.

In New Hanover county, N. C., on February 15th, 1860, Mrs. MARGARET ANN MALPAS, wife of Mr. Henry A. Malpas, and daughter of Mr. Jonathan Evans, aged 44 years and 7 months. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church fifteen years, and we believe she was a Christian.—The faith which she had so long professed and so beautifully illustrated in her life, was her support in her protracted affliction, and in the trying hour of death, she spoke calmly of her disease, and expressed the fullest assurance of a glorious immortality. Her disease was dropsy. COM.

At the residence of W. R. Craig, corner Bladen and Fifth streets, Mrs. WINNIE WALTON, in her 57th year.

In this town, on the 19th inst., EMILY LOUISA, daughter of Wm. and Mary KLOHI, aged 4 years, 6 months and 1 day.

In Columbus county, February 5th little MABEL FLORENCE, infant daughter of Alfred M. and Anna Vernon, aged 8 months and 12 days. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Parents dear weep no more,
Nor shed your tears for Mabel dear;
Her sufferings now at an end,
And safe with Jesus she doth dwell. A. T.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1860.

William Brice, vs. Frank Brice. } Original Attachment, levied on Defendant's Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has left the State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said Frank Brice to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in April, A. D., 1860, and defend this suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of January, 1860.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
Feb. 16. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 26-6w

### PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION in Middle Sound district, New Hanover county, about eight miles from Wilmington, part of it on the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road.

Said plantation contains 662 acres, more or less, of which there is about one hundred acres under cultivation. The balance is good wood land, susceptible of cultivation as corn or ground-pea land.

The improvements are a dwelling-house with suitable outhouses,—with a good well of water, and other conveniences.

It is deemed unnecessary to describe the place more at large, as any person desiring to purchase will of course examine for himself, which you can do by applying to Mr. Reuben Everitt on the premises, or by addressing the subscriber W. A. BLOODWORTH.

Dogwood Grove, New Hanover County, N. C.

The above property will be sold at public auction, at Exchange Corner, in the town Wilmington, on *TUESDAY, the 13th day of March*, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Jan. 19th, 1860. 21-2m*

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1859.

Robert R. Clemmons, vs. Elizabeth Clemmons, } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the Court that Elezabeth Clemmons, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made according to law, commanding the said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Brunswick, at the Court House in Smithville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard exparte, and judgment taken pro confesso.

Witness, Philip Prioleau, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 8th day of February, 1860.

P. PRIOLEAU, Clerk.
Feb. 23. 26-2w

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale *six hundred acres of well timbered Piney Land*, situated between Colley and South river, in Bladen County. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the Subscriber, or address him at Black River Chapel, N. C. E. J. ANDERS.
Feb. 23rd, 1860. 26-6t

### VALUABLE FARMING AND TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.

IMMEDIATELY on the North Eastern Railroad, at Bonneau's Depot, thirty-seven miles from the city of Charleston. Tract of LAND contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, two hundred cleared, about 400 acres PINE, OAK AND HICKORY LAND, and the balance well timbered PINE LAND.

The PLANTING LANDS AND RESIDENCE are situated one mile from Bonneau's Depot. The dwelling is a very comfortable HOUSE, with six rooms, Kitchen, good Servants' Houses, Barn, Stables, Carriage House, 8 or 10 Negro Houses—all framed buildings. The Pine Lands extend to Bonneau's Depot. Any one wishing to purchase, will apply to GEO. J. W. McCALL,
at Darlington C. H., S. C.
Feb. 23—26-2m*

### GENTS.' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
NECK TIES,
HOSIERY,
UNDER GARMENTS.
The largest stock in the State, at BALDWIN'S,
Feb. 22. 38 Market st.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1860.

William Brice, vs. John Brice. } Original Attachment, levied on Defendant's Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has left the State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said John Brice to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in April, A. D., 1860, and defend this suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of January, 1860.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
Feb. 17. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 26 6w

### NEW STYLE LADIES TRUNKS.

BEAUTIFUL as well as convenient—every size, at BALDWIN'S,
38 Market street.

### ONE CASE UMBRELLAS

OPENED THIS MORNING—cheaper than ever, at BALDWIN'S.

### NOT OFTEN

DO you see such a large and varied assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises as is on exhibition at
Feb. 21, 1860. 38 MARKET STREET.

### JUST RECEIVED.

79 BAGS Extra Rio Coffee;
25 bbls. " C. Sugar;
20 bags Laguayra Coffee:
5 bbls. N. C. Lard. For sale by
Feb. 21. O. KELLEY.

### LIQUORS—LIQUORS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND, a full supply of Baker and J. Gibson's old Cabinet Whiskey; also all of his other brands, which are warranted pure Rye.

French Brandy; old Holland Gin; Port and Madeira Wine, &c., and 100 bbls. Common Whiskey. For sale by
Feb. 21. BIZZELL & CO.

### SEED OATS.

RECEIVING, 750 bushels Pennsylvania White Oats, Choice.

RECEIVING, 2,014 bushels Canada Black Oats, Very Choice.

TO ARRIVE, 500 bushels Canada White Oats, Extra.

TO ARRIVE PER RAIL ROAD, 400 bushels N. C. Black Oats, Superior.

TO ARRIVE, 2 cargoes Hertford White Corn.
Feb. 14. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

### $150 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE $50 for the confinement in the jail of New Hanover of negro woman SILLA, who left my plantation the 15th February last, and $100 for evidence to convict any white person of harboring her.—SILLA is about 20 years old, very black, coarse features, and well built. Her mother belongs to Mr. Wm. C. Mott, and the most of her friends are in Canetuck in this county.

JAS. E. KEA.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1860. 132-4w-W&M—24 4t

### YEAST POWDERS.

THOS. ANDREWS & CO.'S Excelsior Yeast Powders; the best and cheapest sold. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Feb 18. S. E. cor. Market and 2d sts.

### AN ADDRESS

"TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH," on the vital subject of Southern vested rights and liberty in our own legal Southern half of the joint acquired territories and landed property, from March 1, 1784, to the ratification of the Southern Mexican Treaty of 1848. In pamphlet form of 52 pages, for sale at 50 cents, at the BOOK-BINDERY, under the *Journal* office.
Feb. 6.—230-2tawlm.—24 1m.

### PLANTING POTATOES.

50 BBLS. PRIME QUALITY, just received. For sale by [F4] A. E. HALL.

### WESTERN BACON.

5 HHDS. BRIGHT SIDES AND SHOULDERS, just received and for sale, by
Feb. 21. ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

### SUGARS.

25 BARRELS A. B. C. & BROWN;
1 Hhd. fair P. R., in store and for sale. by
Feb. 21. ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

### COFFEE.

00 BAGS RIO, direct importation;
10 " Laguayra, a prime article. In store and for sale by ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.
Feb. 21.

### SHOVELS, SPADES AND HOES.

FOR SALE BY
Feb. 13. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
S. E. cor. Market and Second sts.

### SAFE ROBBED!

A NOTHER SHEET IRON SAFE, with double doors, was opened by burglars in Baltimore on the night of the 10th inst., and all its valuable contents carried off.

*ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR LILLIE'S SAFES.*

852 BROADWAY, Feb. 13, 1860.

L. LILLIE, Esq.—Dear Sir:—During my absence at church last evening, my store was forcibly entered. My stock, as also my customers' watches and jewelry, worth some few thousand dollars, remained untouched, being secured in one of your valuable safes. Respectfully,

RICH'D. KEEPING.

The above we clip from the Troy Daily Whig of Feb. 15, 1860. These Safes are decidedly the Safes of the day, and we can show numerous certificates as to their being fire as well as burglar proof. The locks are not to be picked, or the Safes blown open. Call and see samples, and select your safes. For sale by

GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Lillie's Safes.
Feb. 21. Daily Herald copy.

### BUTCHER'S NOTICE.

I HAVE just got in a lot of Ashford No. 1 stall fatted CATTLE, which I offer for sale at my Meat Store under the Ice House. T. H. JOHNSON.
Feb. 20th, 1860. 142-2t—26-1t*

### PLOUGHS AND CASTINGS.

150 PLOUGHS A. 6, 10 11, 14, 50, 60, and Corn. Also, Points and Bars to fit. Also, a few 3 N. C. Ploughs. For sale by ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.
Feb. 21, 1860.

### NEW CROP MOLASSES.

260 HHDS., 25 BBLS. CHOICE NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES in new packages, now landing from the Brig S. P. Brown, direct from Cardenas. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.
February 10th, 1860.

### IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY

SINCE ALL,

## OLD & YOUNG
## AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,

**Viz: That Professor Wood's Hair Restorative**

Will preserve *infallibly* the growth and *color* of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age.—Perfectly restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair: make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men and Gentlemen and Ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparation I have ever used. I regard it as an indespensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MRS. C. SYMONDS.
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. 114 third st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgement of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.
Feb. 7th, 1860. 131&24-3m

### REMEMBER,

THAT THE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM is the place where UMBRELLAS are selling at a reduction of 20 per cent.
MYERS & MOORE.
Feb. 18, 1860.

## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEESWAX, ℔ lb. | 33 | @ | 34 |
| BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs. | 6 00 | @ | 7 50 |
| BRICKS, ℔ M. | 6 00 | @ | 12 00 |
| BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, | | | |
| 2nd hand | 1 40 | @ | 1 80 |
| New | 1 80 | @ | 1 90 |
| CANDLES, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Tallow | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Adamantine | 20 | @ | 26 |
| Sperm | 35 | @ | 50 |
| COFFEE, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Java | 17 | @ | 20 |
| Laguayra | 12½ | @ | 14 |
| Rio | 12 | @ | 13½ |
| St. Domingo | 11½ | @ | 13 |
| COTTON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| ord. to mid'g. | 10 | @ | 10½ |
| strict mid'g | 10¾ | @ | 10¾ |
| good mid'g. | 00 | @ | 11 |
| COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard | 12½ | @ | 14 |
| Rope, ℔ lb | 7½ | @ | 10 |
| CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel | 90 | @ | 95 |
| DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd. | 8 | @ | 9 |
| Yarn, ℔ lb. | 19½ | @ | 20 |
| EGGS, ℔ doz. | 18 | @ | 20 |
| FEATHERS, ℔ lb. | 45 | @ | 50 |
| FISH, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Mullets | 7 00 | @ | 8 50 |
| Mac'rel, No. 1 | 16 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| do. No. 2 | 13 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| do. No. 3 | 8 50 | @ | 11 00 |
| Herrings, Fast | 3 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Dry Cod, ℔ cwt | 4 00 | @ | 6 50 |
| FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Family | 6 75 | @ | 7 00 |
| Superfine | 6 50 | @ | 6 75 |
| Fine | 6 25 | @ | 6 50 |
| Cross | 6 00 | @ | 6 25 |
| GLUE, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ | 20 |
| GUNNY BAGS, | 10 | @ | 18 |
| GUANO, Peruvian, | | | |
| Under 1 ton, ℔ lb. | | | 3¼ |
| 1 ton and under 5, per ton, | 62 | 50 | |
| 5 tons and over, " | 60 | 00 | |
| LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl. | 1 | 25 | |
| Per ton, | 8 00 | @ | 10 00 |
| GRAIN, ℔ bushel, | | | |
| Corn | 82 | @ | 82½ |
| Oats | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Pease, Cow | 80 | @ | 85 |
| Do. B. Eye | 1 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| Wheat, red | 1 10 | @ | 1 15 |
| do. white | 1 25 | @ | 1 30 |
| Rice, rough | 00 | @ | 1 00 |
| do., clean, ℔ lb. | 4 | @ | 4¼ |
| HIDES, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Green | 5½ | @ | 6 |
| Dry | 12 | @ | 13 |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. | | | |
| Eastern | 1 20 | @ | 1 25 |
| N. River | 95 | @ | 1 05 |
| IRON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| English, ass'd. | 4½ | @ | 00 |
| American, ref. | 3½ | @ | 00 |
| do. sheer | 0 | @ | 00 |
| do. hoop, ton | 80 00 | @ | 85 00 |
| Swede | 5½ | @ | 00 |
| LIME, ℔ bbl. | 70 | @ | 75 |
| do. fm store | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 |
| LUMBER, ℔ M., (Rive r.) | | | |
| Fl'r Boards | 00 00 | @ | 12 50 |
| Wide do. | 0 00 | @ | 9 00 |
| Scantling | 0 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| (Steam Sawed.) | | | |
| Floor Boards, rough | 15 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| planed | 18 00 | @ | 19 00 |
| clear | 25 00 | @ | 30 00 |
| Wide boards | 14 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Scantling | 12 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Ship Stuff, rough edge | 14 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| re-sawed | 16 00 | @ | 17 00 |
| MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on. | | | |
| Cuba, Hhds | 27 | @ | 29 |
| do. Bbls. | 00 | @ | 33 |
| N. Orleans. | 50 | @ | 55 |
| LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic,) | | | |
| Whiskey | 30 | @ | 33 |
| N. E. Rum | 43 | @ | 45 |
| Gin | 40 | @ | 45 |
| Brandy | 40 | @ | 45 |
| do. Apple | 65 | @ | 1 00 |
| do. Peach | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., | | | |
| Virgin | 0 00 | @ | 2 24 |
| Yellow dip | 0 00 | @ | 2 80 |
| Hard | 0 00 | @ | 1 65 |
| Tar, ℔ bbl., | 0 00 | @ | 2 00 |
| do. in order, | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| Pitch do., | 0 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Rosin, Pale | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| do. No. 1 | 1 80 | @ | 2 00 |
| do. No. 2 | 1 20 | @ | 1 30 |
| do. No. 3 | 1 15 | @ | 1 20 |
| Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon | 42½ | @ | 43 |
| Varnish, ℔ gal. | 26 | @ | 30 |
| NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut | 3½ | @ | 4 |
| Wrought | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Linseed, raw | 1 15 | @ | 1 20 |
| do. boiled | 1 15 | @ | 1 25 |
| PEA NUTS, bushl | 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush. | 80 | @ | 90 |
| Irish, do., | 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| do. ℔ bbl. | 2 25 | @ | 2 75 |
| PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams | 13 | @ | 13½ |
| Middlings | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Shoulders | 00 | @ | 11 |
| Hog round | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Western Bacon, Middlings | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| Shoulders | 9 | @ | 9½ |
| N. C. Lard | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| West'n do | 11½ | @ | 12 |
| Butter | 23 | @ | 27 |
| Cheese | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess | 19 00 | @ | 20 00 |
| Clear do. | 20 00 | @ | 21 00 |
| Butt | 16 00 | @ | 17 00 |
| Beef, Mess | 00 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| do. Fulton Market | 19 00 | @ | 20 00 |
| POULTRY, Chickens, live | 12½ | @ | 25 |
| do. dead | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Turkeys, live | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| do. dead, ℔ lb. | 12½ | @ | 15 |
| SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Mutton | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| SALT, Alum, ℔ bush. | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo | 00 | @ | 80 |
| do. fm store | 1 05 | @ | 1 15 |
| fine | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| SUGAR, ℔ lb. Porto Rico | 8 | @ | 9 |
| New Orleans | 8 | @ | 9 |
| Muscovado | 7½ | @ | 9 |
| Loaf & crush'd | 10½ | @ | 12 |
| C. Yellow | 9½ | @ | 10 |
| Granulated | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| SOAP, ℔ lb. | 4½ | @ | 7½ |
| SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract | 2 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Common | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl. | 16 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| R. O. Hhd. | 12 50 | @ | 20 00 |
| Ash Head'g | 12 00 | @ | 13 00 |
| TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping | 0 00 | @ | 00 00 |
| Mill, prime | 10 00 | @ | 11 00 |
| do. inferior to ordinary | 5 00 | @ | 9 00 |
| TALLOW, ℔ lb. | 10 | @ | 12 |
| TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common | 14 | @ | 20 |
| Medium | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Fine | 45 | @ | 5p |
| WOOL, ℔ lb. | 17 | @ | 20 |

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

| TO NEW YORK. | On deck. | Under deck. |
|---|---|---|
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl., | $ 00 | $ 00 @ 45 |
| Rosin do. | 00 | 00 @ 40 |
| Spirits Turpentine do. | 00 | 00 @ 60 |
| Flour do. | 00 | 00 @ 30 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross | 00 | 0 @ 12 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale, | 0 00 | 1 25 @ 1 75 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ foot, | 00 | 0 @ 7½ |
| Flaxseed, ℔ bushel, | 00 | 8 @ 10 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel, | 00 | 6 @ 8 |
| Wheat, ℔ bushel, | 00 | 9 @ 10 |
| Lumber, ℔ M., | 0 00 @ | 5 00 @ 6 00 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | 00 @ 40 |
| Rosin " | 00 | 00 @ 35 |
| Spirits Turpentine " | 00 | 00 @ 55 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel, | 0 | 8 @ 9 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale, | 0 00 | 1 25 @ 1 75 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot, | 0 | 0 @ 7 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. | 0 | 00 @ 10 |
| Lumber, ℔ M., as to size, | 0 00 @ | 0 00 5 00 @ 6 00 |
| TO BOSTON. Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | 00 @ 45 |
| Rosin " | 00 | 40 @ 45 |
| Spirits Turpentine " | 00 | 65 @ 70 |
| Cotton, ℔ lb. | 0 00 | 0 00 @ ¾ |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel, | 00 | 8 @ 10 |
| Rough Rice, ℔ bushel, | 0 | 00 @ 0 |
| Lumber, ℔ M., | 0 00 @ | 6 00 8 00 @ 9 00 |

### REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 22ND, 1860.

TURPENTINE—Has continued in moderate request for both shipping and distil

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¼ cts. per quarter.

☞ *The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.*


### The Opposition Convention.

On Wednesday next, the 22d inst., the Whig and American, or "Opposition" Convention will assemble in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, in opposition to the present able and popular incumbent, for to this it amounts, since the unanimous voice of the Democracy concurs with party usage in designating Gov. Ellis as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

We must presume that this movement in favor of a certain political revival, is made quite as much, if not more, in view of the Presidential and other contests of the coming Fall and Summer, as of the Gubernatorial election in August next. Without wishing to be discourteous, we may be permitted to trust that it may prove a failure, as well as to look forward to that consummation. This is not the time to revive political differences among the people of any of the Southern States—differences, too, that certainly cannot be more important now than during any of the few past years, through which they have been permitted to rest in abeyance.

In all attempted revivals of this kind, there must be certain difficulties and misunderstandings. Persons, we have no doubt, whose names figure among the delegates from several counties, are somewhat surprised to find themselves there; many even of the former opponents of the Democratic party, feel little disposed at present to go into any such active opposition as this position would assign to them. Many have not made up their minds as to the propriety, under existing circumstances, of *any* opposition. The truth is that men of *all* parties at the South look with interest and anxiety to the assembling of the Charleston Convention, feeling assured that upon the successful and harmonious action of *that* body, and upon the course which may spring from such action, more, far more depends than upon any isolated and necessarily weak *opposition* movements, which, calmly viewed, can hardly, at this time, rise much above the dignity of faction.

We say this with no disrespect to our fellow-citizens of the "opposition" in this State—with no desire to sneer at the personally respectable body soon to meet at Raleigh. That body will, unquestionably, contain a number of worthy and intelligent gentlemen, but, as a Convention,—a representative of State opinion, we have no hesitation in saying that it must be a failure. If called for State purposes, there are really no such State issues pending as to demand it or give it weight—if for national purposes, there is still less reason, for as yet it has no national organization with which it can co-operate, and no banner under which to fight, save that of "opposition" to the dominant party in its own section, and the only party which can make any stand worth naming against the encroachments of our sectional foes.

It is possible, nay, we think probable, that a series of resolutions may be passed charging the Democratic party and the Administration with many and heinous political offences. These things are easy to *charge*.—Words are cheap, and the outs have this advantage of the ins, that they can talk with the greater latitude as having the less feeling of responsibility; but people have got to understanding these things practically, and will give them their due weight. For the sake, therefore, of good feeling, so essential and so proper to be cultivated at this time at the South, we trust that the resolutions of the Convention of the 22d will not servilely re-echo or agree with that sentiment of bitterness against the Democracy and the Democratic Administration of the country, so freely indulged in by the Black Republicans of the North. These people are the enemies of *all* the people of North Carolina—of the members of the "opposition" as well as of the Democratic party, and we would remind those of the "opposition," that Republican rancour has been awakened against the Democracy avowedly and truly because Democracy stands up in defence of the constitutional rights of the South against the encroachments of the Abolitionists and Black Republicans. Do not, then, join this crew in their "wild hunt," engaged in for the purpose of destroying the only party that yet holds up, and is able to hold up, against aggression a power sufficiently strong to give a fair chance of finally prevailing over it.

We commend to the attention of our opposition friends in this State the action of a majority of the American members of both houses of the legislature of Louisiana, in this paper.

### Our State and District Conventions.

Generally speaking, the several counties have held meetings and appointed delegates to the State Convention, to meet at Raleigh on the 8th of March, and to the District Conventions, to meet at such time and place in each district as the party in such district may agree upon.

We trust that the few counties that have not yet acted, will do so at the earliest convenient day, as there is little time to lose, and we need hardly urge upon our Democratic friends the importance of thorough organization. The moral effect of a full and enthusiastic Convention is difficult to over-estimate.

As to the time and place of holding our district Conventions, there seems to be some difference of opinion.—As things stand now, it would appear that the lower counties, as Sampson, Duplin, Brunswick, Columbus and New Hanover, prefer Wilmington, without agreeing upon any definite time, save in the case of Sampson and Duplin, while the upper counties, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Richmond, and we think Bladen, suggest and would prefer Fayetteville.

Now, if the Convention is held in Wilmington, we will all try to accomodate its members. If held in Fayetteville, we, at least, will be willing—but we are not a delegate—all we want is to know what to announce. How shall this be done? We humbly suggest that the Chairmen of the several county meetings be so kind as to send to this office and that of the *Carolinian*, their views, and then that we, and our friend of the *Carolinian*, announce the time and place in accordance with the views of those speaking for the majority of the Democrats of the District.

These matters of organization must be attended to if the party would retain its healthy ascendancy. It is a bad policy to despise the force of your opponent and thus neglect any fair and proper means necessary to ensure success. Do not let us, for want of a proper agreement as to time and place, have what is ridiculously enough known as "a fizzle."

### The Proper Course.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention has adjourned without expressing any Presidential preference. This may be regarded, and perhaps justly, as a triumph of the friends of Hunter over those of Wise, as it was evident that the friends of Gov. Wise were anxious to obtain an expression of preference for him, while the friends of Senator Hunter deprecated such course in favour of anybody.

But however this may be, we feel assured that the course in itself was the proper one. It is the one we have always insisted upon as the one dictated by prudence and a due respect to the judgment and fidelity of the persons sent as delegates, as well as to the best interests of the Democractic party.

☞ Among the appointments connected with the organization of the House, there are none residing South of the Potomac. This is a pretty fair indication of what the state of affairs would be if a Republican President were in power.

### Cracking the Whip.

The Albemarle *Southron*, a new "opposition" paper published at Murfreesboro', in Hon. Wm. H. N. Smith's congressional district, comes out in its issue of the 16th in more than one article with reference to that gentleman's course in connection with the pledges and statements made on his behalf in the House of Representatives, in virtue of which he secured the support of several gentlemen who otherwise would not have voted for him for Speaker. These pledges were to the effect that Mr. Smith had not been a member of the so-called "American party"—did not subscribe to its distinctive tenets—was opposed to its proscriptive features, etc., etc., some statements going so far as to say that Mr. Smith's friends gave private assurances that Mr. Smith said he "had denounced the American party."

The whole tenor of the conversation in Congress on the memorable Friday when Mr. Smith came so near being made Speaker certainly goes to show that Mr. Smith's friends did, by authority from him, and by his assent expressed by silence, repudiate, on his behalf, any connection or affiliation with the "American party," or any sympathy with its peculiar doctrines, which were then and there denounced as proscriptive and intolerant.

It is on this account that the *Southron* comes out in a demand for an explanation from its Representative. It demands that Mr. Smith shall, in his place in the House of Representatives, publicly explain himself. "What does Mr. Smith mean by being opposed to 'the proscriptive features of the American party?' As he has declared that he has been 'an unwavering old line Whig,' what principle, if any, of the American party does he endorse?" So asks the *Southron*, and it plainly intimates, in a long leading article which appears to speak by authority, that unless they are answered satisfactorily, Mr. S. will find himself thrown overboard in favor of "a Rayner, a Pool, a Hardy, a Barnes," who, with many others, "are not ashamed to defend the principles of the American party."

We fear that Mr. Smith's liberality has got him into a bad scrape with the party that elected him. It might be advantageous to catch votes for him as an "old line Whig," but woe to him if he really acts up to that character in Congress, or is any thing else in practice than a member of the American party, and an endorser of its peculiar doctrines, which are not Whig doctrines, while the platform of that party openly asserts that it has "risen upon the ruins" of the Whig party equally with those of the Democratic party.

### Nationality.

From Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, yea, from California and farthest Oregon, delegates will flock to the Convention of the Democratic party to assemble at Charleston on the 23d day of April. Not one State, even the most remote, will, we think fail to be represented, not merely in name, but by delegates appointed truly and in good faith by the Democratic party of the several States, according to the organization which may exist in each of them respectively.

For what other political body that could possibly be assembled in the United States could the same thing be said? What other party than the Democratic party could draw together men from every State in the Union? Men in earnest—men meeting for a distinctive purpose? Surely it could not be said for that sectional gathering that is to be held at Chicago, nor for that sectional party by whom it is called—can it with truth be said of that small body who call themselves "National Americans," who in 1856 were unable in several of the States to form a ticket, or when the test came, to elect such ticket in more than one State, and this not without suspicion of violence in the city of Baltimore.

But rest assured that that great national gathering at Charleston will effectually answer all the suggestions against the nationality of the Democratic party.

It may be that its sessions may at first be marked by some warmth—some excitement—may be what is called "stormy"—that will be a proof that the party is fully alive—that its members feel interest in its proceedings—that they are conscious of discharging a real trust and not simply going through a mere cold form which can produce no tangible result. Were it otherwise, there might be less difficulty apprehended, but certainly there would be far less reason to look for success at the polls. It is because men feel the real nationality and national importance of the Charleston Convention, that its meeting is looked forward to with so much interest and its sessions expected to be marked by so much excitement.

### Explorations Near Home.

No one going down Front Street, between Market & Dock Streets, would, from looking around him, conceive for a moment the amount of busy industry in the rear of the neat and quiet brick store fronts, on the East side of that street. A few days since we went on a voyage of discovery, and, we must confess that we were surprised to find so large a manufacturing establishment grown up so quietly in the very centre of our town, yet so completely hidden from the public observation;—We allude to the Wilmington Iron and Copper Works, L. A. Hart & J. C. Bailey, Proprietors.

We found a handsome steam engine at work driving shafting, and this again driving machinery engaged in turning, planing, boring, drilling, etc., ect., while workmen were busy fitting up steam and other machinery.—We found above this one of the largest and most complete sets of patterns for castings. We found an iron foundry, with the moulders busy at work. We found a blacksmith's shop. Everything, in fact, necessary for the construction and repair of machinery, and for furnishing castings for any purpose or of any required pattern. We found, perhaps, the largest establishment in the South for the manufacture of copper stills, and the execution of copper work in all its branches. Oh, how much copper! How many pennies all those stills would make. We fear that we would, when a small boy, have been tempted to steal some of them to make pennies out of them.

This is one branch of business going up in our town, and we can notice it without any invidious discrimination, as we believe it is the only one, so far, at least, in its line. But why should we not have them in *every* line almost? That is the question. It is folly to talk about non-intercourse until we take measures to make that more than talk. Let us have a cotton factory if we can. The Ladies Benevolent Society and the charitable individually, can bear witness to the amount of suffering among those willing to work—among widows with growing families, and indeed among families not deprived of their male head, when work cannot be obtained. Diversified employments would remove much of this. We are getting into this somewhat. More clothing is made here than formerly—more boots and shoes, etc., etc., but the thing is only in its infancy. Push it along.

### Post Office Contributions to the Washington National Monument up to the 1st February, 1860.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes a statement of all the returns received from post offices up to the above date. Returns have only been received from 841 places, while from 28,000 places no returns have been received. The whole amount returned in four months is $2,240 31. If *all* the post offices would co-operate, and make the same kind of returns that have been received from the 841, then the annual fund would exceed two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. There is a very doubtful *if* in it, however.

We publish the return from North Carolina, as follows:—Beaufort, $2 50; Chapel Hill, $0 73; Columbia, $1; Currituck C. H., $2; Elizabeth City, $1 58; Fayetteville, $2 50; Greensboro', $1; Lecsburg, $0 40; Louisburg, $1; Marshall, $0 12; Newbern, $0 30; Plymouth, $2; Ridgeway, $1; Salem, $3 25; Samaras Fork, $1; Smithfield, $1 66; Warrenton, $0 61; Warsaw, $2 50; Williamsboro', $1 44; Williamston $0 42; Wilmington, $3 30; Windsor, $12 57.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.—FREE TRADE.—It would seem as though Louis Napoleon were bound to signalize the beginning of each year by some striking movement—something hardly anticipated. Before the year opened a European Congress was regarded as one of the fixed facts, while at the same time the bands were apparently becoming drawn much more closely between France and Austria, her late antagonist, while the *entente cordiale* between France and England was very much weakened. Suddenly, however, the relative position of things appears to have changed. The alliance between England and France is made much more intimate by the enactment of a treaty which measurably at least establishes free trade between the two countries. The following are stated to be the main provisions of this treaty, so far as France is concerned:—

"On and after 1st July next, the import duties on cotton-wool will be suppressed. English coal and coke will be subjected to the same duty as in Belgium. After October next a duty of seven francs will be substituted for the actual duty on iron. From December next duties on machinery will be diminished. From January, 1861, the sugar duty will be reduced. From June, 1861, prohibitions of the importations of threads and hemp will be replaced by a duty not exceeding thirty per cent., and from October, 1861, all remaining prohibitions will be abolished."

The European Congress is indefinitely postponed, and Louis Napoleon agrees with England in opposing any armed intervention for the purpose of restoring the Italian Dukes, or re-enforcing the temporal power of the Pope over his revolted provinces. Not long since he wrote a letter to Pope Pius, in which he advised his Holiness to give up his claim on the revolted States of the Church.

Since that, His Holiness has come out with encyclical letter, the latter part of which is a reply to the letter of Napoleon, and the advice contained in it. After remarking that it was impossible for him to remain silent, after such advice, His Holiness says:

"We hasten to reply to the same Emperor, and in the apostolic liberty of our soul we clearly and openly declare to him that we could in no manner adhere to that counsel; because, considering our dignity and that of the Holy See, it was attended with insurmountable difficulties, and considering our sacred character, and the rights of this same See, which do not belong to the dynasty of any Royal family, but to all Catholics. And at the same time we declare that we could not surrender what does not belong to us; and that we perfectly understood that the victory which might be accorded to the revolted of the Æmilia would be a stimulant to commit the same attempts to the naive and foreign disturbers of the other provinces when they should witness the success of the rebels. And, among other things, we caused it to be made known to the same that we cannot abdicate the aforesaid provinces of our Pontifical dominions without exciting complaints and insurrection in the rest of States, without doing an injury to all Catholics, and finally, without weakening the rights not only of the Princes of Italy who have been unjustly despoiled of their domains, but also of all the Princes of the Christian universe, who could not see with indifference the introduction of certain most pernicious principles."

His Holiness then goes on to declare his readiness to suffer the severest trials; expresses his anguish at "the danger of the souls in his troubled provinces, where prestilential writings menace each day more deplorably the piety, the religion, the faith, and the purity of morals;" exhorts those whom he addresses to defend zealously and incessantly the Catholic Church and the Holy See, "as well as the maintenance of the civil power of the same See of the patrimony of St. Peter;" and concludes by exhorting them to offer their prayers to Heaven for the attainment of these objects. The encyclical letter bears date the 19th ult.

Almost simultaneously with this, the *Universe*, a strong ultramontane paper is suppressed for its too great freedom of remark in commenting upon the relations between the Emperor and the Pope, and on the 30th January the *Constitutionnel* came out with a most striking article bearing most evidently the impress of the Emperial dictation.

It quotes article I. of the organic law which regulates the relations of France with the Court of Rome as follows:—

"No bull, brief, rescript, decree, mandate, provision, signature serving as provision, nor other documents (*expeditions*) from the Court of Rome, even when only concerning private individuals, may be received, printed, or otherwise made public, without the permission of the Government."

The *Constitutionnel* goes on to animadvert with a good deal of bitterness upon the whole encyclical letter, especially its reference to the princess of Italy. "Is it not sad," says the *Constitutionnel*:

"To see in so grave a document as that of which we speak the eternal cause of the Church mixed up with and lowered by interests so little worthy of it, and associated with the fortunes of those Princes who, in Italy, only maintained themselves by the arms of Austria, and could not return there except at her back?"

"We should pity French Catholics who could not feel the bad position assumed by the Papacy coming forward to restore against the popular will Princes who, having fallen at Solferino, had no other refuge than the baggage-train of Austria. This position deceives the hopes of all those who would have liked to see the Head of Christianity resume the *prestige* of his political power in his union with regenerated Italy."

It is perfectly plain that the chances of the Italian Princes to be restored are very slim, so far as they depend upon the Emperor of France.

### Destructive Conflagration.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ELIZABETH CITY N. C.—FORTY HOUSES DESTROYED.—The *Norfolk Argus* of the 15th inst. says:—We regret to learn from a letter received in our city last evening that another very destructive fire has taken place in Elizabeth City, which has consumed about forty houses on Road street, the principal business thoroughfare, together with an immense amount of goods. The stores of Thos. Gatkins, Thos. R. Cobb, Poole & Wheeler, W. W. Burgess and others, are among those consumed. Several of the buildings were new and had just been completed. The fire broke out at 2 A. M., Tuesday, in a new warehouse belonging to Mr. Cobb, and raged for hours with great violence, the flames sweeping onward on both sides of the thoroughfare, rendered furious by a strong breeze blowing at the time, and meeting across the street, formed an immense fiery arch, above which they towered and flashed fiercely. The scene was grand and awful, and the excitement of the multitude that witnessed the destructive conflagration, was increased by the fear that the whole town would be swept away.

By this dread visitation to that pleasant town, many persons are thrown out of employment, a number of families are deprived of shelter and means of support and an immense loss has been incurred by individuals and the corporation at large.

This sad calamity, which has so quickly followed another, in the same town, and which we chronicled last year, is again declared to be the fiendish work of some heartless and inhuman incendiary. The torch was applied at the dead hour of the night, the place selected to kindle the devouring flame being the first story of a new warehouse just completed and stocked with goods by an enterprising citizen.

We truly hope there is sufficient insurance to enable the sufferers by this destructive fire to commence without much delay the work of rebuilding, and that further and more full particulars may not be so gloomy as the accounts received last evening. Meanwhile, we suggest that our citizens assist promptly in relieving those who are rendered houseless and penniless by this sudden, unexpected and calamitous conflagration.

☞ The bill introduced by Mr. Slidell, which is the first in order as unfinished business, prohibits, by severe penalties, the issue of bank notes in the District of Columbia; and also the circulation of bank notes issued by companies located beyond the District, of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

RESIGNED.—We learn by letter from Raleigh, that Judge Shepard has resigned his place on the Superior Court bench, and that his resignation has been accepted, to take effect on the 28th of next May, at which time his successor will be appointed.

FALSE ALARM.—We are happy to say that the alarm of fire this morning was without foundation. Somebody feeling good rang a bell by way of congratulation at the ship-yard over the river, when the alarm spread.

☞ The select committee appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to inquire into and report on the printing and binding, reforms sought to be inaugurated, is composed of Messrs. Grow, Quarles, Burnett, Walter, Florence, Heard and Gurley.

### Virginia and South Carolina.—Our Public Works.

We notice that the Senate of the State of Virginia has passed a bill appropriating $350,000 on the part of the State to the extension of the Richmond and Danville Road,—to form in fact the Danville connection, *via* High Point, Salem, and so on to the present terminus of the R. & D. R. R.

This is one movement in pursuance of the system of depletion to which our State has so long submitted and been subjected. Another movement appears to take the form of the Charlotte and Statesville Road, known as the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road. The Charlotte and South Carolina Road tenders aid to the above work on conditions; these conditions being such as to give to this mainly S. C. Road very decided advantages over the Roads of our own State.

Surely it does seem to be the fortune of our good State that the comparison made to a man lying on his back and bleeding at both arms should *continue* to apply to her.

☞ The House has rejected the Senate's amendment to the postal bill, and the Franking Privilege is not abolished.

There may be reasons for this refusal of the House, but in our opinion the public sentiment of the country calls for the abolition of this privilege, which has got to be regarded as an abuse. We do not say that it is abused by all those to whom it is accorded, but it most certainly is a terrible tax upon the department, at a time, too, when the annual deficit in its revenues has mounted up to millions. An excited political contest is approaching, and the mails during the coming summer and fall will groan under the weight of all sorts of documents, sent off by the thousands, tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands.

Whether the Senate is perfectly sincere in its expressed desire to do away with the franking privilege, is a question that admits of doubt, especially at this time, but most certainly that is the first step towards freeing the Post Office Department from its serious liabilities. In England the whole thing has been abolished and Queen Victoria's correspondence is no more entitled to a frank than that of the humblest of her subjects. The British Post Office pays considerably over its expenses.

As the Senate has receded from its amendment, allowing the bill to pass as it came from the House, but has embodied it in another and separate bill, we will soon have an opportunity of seeing how the House will act upon that bill on its own merits.

☞ The Postal Deficiency Bill which has been signed by the President, appropriates $4,002,096 for defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending last June; $4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending in June next, and a further sum of $2,400,000 on payment of the salaries of the officers and clerks, transportation of mails, wrapping paper, bags, stamps, &c. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to commence 60 days after the expiration of the quarter in which the service was rendered, but in no case prior to the 1st May, 1859, to the present date, shall be paid on all sums found due the contractors for carrying the mails—the interest to be paid only to the contractors themselves in full of all damages by reason of the failure or delay in their payment. No interest is to be allowed on payments for the last quarter ending with December last. A sum for this purpose is also appropriated.

☞ More than the capital of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank at Greenwich has been stolen and squandered by D. C. Kenyon, one of its officers. He has confessed the theft, and adds to the crime of stealing that of perjury. On the 6th inst., in the return he made to the State Auditor of the condition of the bank, he had sworn that the circulation was $19,268, when in fact it was $14,000. He also swore that the deposits were only $3,756, when they exceed the sum of $12,000. The whole amount of his defalcation to the bank is about $72,000. The capital is only $60,000.

☞ Milton S. Latham, the newly elected Senator from California, in place of the late Senator Broderick, is but thirty-five years of age, and his political career has been one of the most successful on record. He emigrated from Ohio to California, and in 1852 was elected a Representative in Congress from that State. Failing in a re-election, he was appointed by President Pierce Collector of Customs at San Francisco, which post he occupied for three years. Two years after his retirement, he was elected, in September last, Governor of California, and immediately thereafter as United States Senator.

BONDS OF WILMINGTON.—The Treasurer of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Co. offers for sale the bonds of the town of Wilmington, issued in payment of the town's subscription to the capital stock of the Company, in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, with coupons attached, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. We learn that they are exempt from tax, and there is no fear but that the town will faithfully pay the interest as it matures. This appears to be a fine opening for capitalists to make investments.

☞ The defeat in the House of Representatives, on the 14th inst., of the proposition to abolish the franking privilege, leaves but little hope of accomplishing that object hereafter. As the mass of the Senators and Representatives from the free States are Republicans, they appreciate the advantage of monopolizing the mails for the transportation of franked electioneering matter during the presidential campaign; besides many members have little political capital, other than that acquired by sending out franked speeches and public documents to partizan friends.

THE TWO NEW JUDGES.—A gentleman just from Raleigh, informs us that the Council of State met in that city on the 15th inst. The principal business was the appointment of two Judges to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Judges Manly and Caldwell. The appointments were conferred upon Jas. W. Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte, and George Howard, Jr., Esq., of Wilson county.

☞ The Democratic Convention of Connecticut, on the 15th inst., nominated ex-Gov. Thos. H. Seymour for Governor. Cannons were fired, and great enthusiasm prevailed on the announcement of the Governor's name as the standard bearer of the Democratic party during the present contest for Governor. The Democracy and the conservative portion of the people of Connecticut are determined to do their duty at the ensuing election.

☞ The contest for Public printer still occupies the attention of the House. The friends of Mr. Defrees are still sanguine of success, anticipating his election through appliances in the interest of disappointed persons, who have fastened upon the House printing as the last crumb of patronage.

☞ We notice that some of the Republican papers of New Jersey have hoisted the name of Pennington, the Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives, as a candidate for the Presidency. Stockton is "thrown in the shade" by the fat gentleman.

Stevens and Hazlitt, the last of the Harper's Ferry outlaws, have been sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 16th of March.

THE COFFEE SALE.—The 2,000 bags of coffee brought here from Rio by the brig *Union State*, and sold at auction on Saturday, went off in three-quarters of an hour, at prices averaging $12 57 per hundred pounds. Several merchants from the country we learn, failed of getting the amount they wished to obtain. This shows that there is a market here, and that North Carolinians *will* buy at home.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16th, 1860.

The Senate, on yesterday, receded from the abolition of the franking amendment and passed the postal bill, and the bill is now a law. Subsequently a bill for the abolition of the franking privilege was passed. A resolution was adopted, almost unanimously, for the arrest of Redpath, John Brown, Jr., and Sanborn for contempt shown to the Harper's Ferry Committee, in their refusing to attend, as subpeonead.

The House voted for printer. Defrees, Republican, was one short of an election.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 17, 1860.

The Senate was engaged on business relative to the District of Columbia.

In the House about 200 bills, by States, have been introduced and referred. The election of printer was postponed. The President's Message was discussed.

### Virginia Democratic State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17th, 1860.

Nothing definite in regard to the selection of delegates to the Charleston Convention had transpired up to eleven o'clock last night. The proceedings were very stormy, almost reaching to personal collision between the friends of Mr. Wise and Mr. Hunter.

RICHMOND, VA., FEB. 20TH, 1860.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

The Convention did not express a preference for any candidate for the Presidency.

A majority of the delegates favored a general Southern Conference.

A mass meeting subsequently held, adopted resolutions favorable to South Carolina's proposition for a Southern Conference. Gen. Starke, Commissioner from Mississippi, arrived and made a speech, which was received with great cheering.

### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Feb. 16th, 1860.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway, Ireland, has arrived at this port, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

The London Post announces that England and France are allied on the Central Italian question, and favor annexation to Sardinia.

Hungarian affairs are growing more serious.

### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4th, 1860.

Cotton—Sales for the week of 84,000 bales—the market closing quiet at the following quotations: Middling Orleans 6⅞d.; Middling Uplands 6½d. Stock in port 595,000 bales, of which 449,000 are American.

Bredstuffs steady, and market generally unchanged.—Corn firm at 31s. 6d. a 32s. 6d. Rice firm. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine steady; slow of sale but prices unaltered.

Consols closed at 94½ a 94⅝.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new post office has been established on the line of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, in Brunswick county, N. C., by the name of Byrdsville, and C. J. Byrd is the Post Master.

GOLD.—The Fayetteville Carolinian learns that Thos. Harrington, Esq., of Moore, has upon his plantation a valuable gold mine, which has just been opened for operation.

The Senate, on the 14th inst., confirmed the nominations of Philip Frank Thomas as Commissioner of Patents, and Judge Rowles, of Tennessee, as Treasurer of the United States.

☞ The steamers *Asia* and *City of Manchester* sailed from New York on the 15th inst. for Liverpool.—The former took out $500,000 in specie.

ABDUCTING FREE NEGROES.—*Augusta, Feb.* 16.—Andrew J. Rodgers, who hails from Helena, Ark., has been arrested on a charge of abducting free negroes and selling them into slavery. He was conveyed to Macon under charge of a Macon policeman.

DEATH OF P. RUSH FLOYD.—*Washington, Feb.* 16.—The Hon. P. Rush Floyd, a brother of the Secretary of War, died in this city very suddenly last night, of disease of the heart. He resided at Wytheville, Virginia.

THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATES.—*New York, Feb.* 16.—It is said that eleven out of the twelve delegates to the Charleston Convention from Connecticut, are in favor of Douglas.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND FERNANDO WOOD.—*Washington, Feb.* 16.—Judge Douglas, in response to a note from Fernando Wood, denies the truth of the newspaper statement that the latter, when the former was in New York pledged his entire delegation to the Senator from Illinois, in the Charleston Convention.

MARINE DISASTER.—*Philadelphia, Feb.* 16.—Barque Germantown, from New Orleans for New York, with a cargo of coffee and molasses, was abandoned on the night of the 10th inst. The captain and crew were saved. The vessel and cargo are insured in New York.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—*Lynchburg, Va., Feb.* 15.—On the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, last night, the mail and baggage cars were precipitated into Holston river, near Marion, in Smythe county. The brakeman was killed, and J. L. Oney, the mail agent, had his arm broken. Mr. Burford, the resident engineer, and several others, were more or less injured. The accident was occasioned by a land slide.

THE POPULATION OF KANSAS.—*St. Louis, Feb.* 16.—The official returns of the assessors of the population of Kansas makes it 69,950.

### Politics in Louisiana.

At a meeting of the American members of both Houses of the Louisiana Legislature, held at Baton Rouge on the 16th ultimo, the following resolution was introduced by Senator Salomon:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to inform the Democratic members of the Legislature, now in caucus in the capitol, that we pledge ourselves to unite with them in sustaining the nominee of the Charleston Convention. And it was adopted by ayes 17, noes 7, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Leefe, Laiclaw, Patterson, Salomon, John Moore, Lindsay, Kearney, Beggs, Hurst, McClelland, Lamothe, Magioni, Theard, Lewis, Anderson, Hamilton, and Lee—17.

Nays—Messrs. Bartlett, Jacquess, Fish, Lane of Orleans, Blache, Gastinel, and Cage—7.


BAUGH'S HIGHLY IMPROVED RAW BONE

**SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,**

MANUFACTURED FROM UNBURNT BONES, BY

**BAUGH & SONS.**

Wholesale Office and Stores,
No. 20 SOUTH WHARVES, between
Market and Chestnut Streets, Phila.
CASH PRICE
$45 per 2000 pounds, (2¼ cents per pound.)

IN THE PREPARATION of this valuable Manure, BONES ARE USED IN THEIR RAW STATE ONLY. They have never been BOILED OR CALCINED. They are taken as nature has made them, crushed with a powerful Machinery, and subjected to a process, by which, while all the virtues of the Bone is retained, a Fertilizer is procured, furnishing in a CONCENTRATED and SOLUBLE FORM the two indispensable ingredients for the growth of Plants and enriching the soil, viz: PHOSPHORIC ACID AND AMMONIA. These two ingredients, by the use of "BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE," are given to the soil in all their *original strength and purity*. They assimilate at once with the soil, furnish all the needful Ammonia for the growing crop, giving it ample luxuriance, and leave the land permanently benefited so that its presence can be traced for years afterwards.

☞ We recommend FARMERS to purchase of our Agents.
BAUGH & SONS, Sole Manufacturers.
For sale by HARRISS & HOWELL,
Feb. 10, 1860—134-3t—25-1m Wilmington, N. C.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

*FRIDAY, March 2d*, 1860.

$2560,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 632 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $100,000 | 50 Prizes of | 1,000 |
| 1 " | 50,000 | 60 " | 500 |
| 1 " | 20,000 | 163 " | 400 |
| 1 " | 20,000 | 30 Approximations | 8,000 |
| 1 " | 10,000 | | |

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $800 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON ROBERTSON, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
Jan. 28th, 1860. 130&32-1y



TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE SOUTH
WHO BUY FOR CASH.

WE BEG to inform the Merchants of the South, that for the future we will conduct our business expressly with a view to the wants of the Southern Trade. The handsome patronage which this trade has bestowed upon us, since we commenced business, has induced us to adopt this course. Moreover, the prosperity of the South is increasing the number of merchants, and creating competition that compels closer buying than has hitherto prevailed. The best Merchants now buy largely for cash, and the number of such buyers are rabidly increasing. We do not at present know of any cash Dry Goods House in New York that addresses itself particularly to the Southern Trade, and we embrace the opening thus afforded to announce that we will conduct our business and purchases expressly with a view to Southern wants.

We earnestly commend to the consideration of all who can buy for cash the following statement of the nature of our business, which we think will convince them that at least our stock is worthy of an examination. We buy for Cash exclusively, largely at auction, also at Sheriffs' sales and wherever money commands low prices, and we sell for Cash exclusively; thus we neither pay nor charge for the risk of Credit, and besides making no losses, we conduct our business with small expense. We are in Old Courtlandt street, where rents are cheap, and we keep no costly salesman, nor send abroad at more costly travelers or collecting agents, which is no trifling item of expense to our credit houses. Our stock will be found somewhat irregular, because we only buy such goods as we can obtain at less than market rates, but we make it an aim to deal in fresh and desirable goods only, and if we ever have any that are otherwise, they shall be fairly represented.

There are numbers of merchants throughout the country who have never tried what cash can do in New York. We respectfully urge all such to try the experiment, and believe we are warranted in assuring them that except on leading domestic goods, a REASONABLE RETAIL PROFIT CAN BE SAVED.

For ourselves we promise fair and honorable dealing to all who may patronise us, and with confidence refer all who may not know us, to a great number of the best merchants throughout the Southern States, one or more of whom may be found in most of the important business towns. We are sure they will cordially bear testimony to our respectability and the cheapness of our goods.

**J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD,**
**Dry Goods and Fancy Goods,**
24 CORTLANDT STREET.
NEW YORK.
Feb. 14, 1860. 137&25-1m



SOMBRERO GUANO.

IN CALLING THE ATTENTION of the public to this valuable and recently discovered deposit of this fertilizing article, we will merely state, that like all other phosphoric guanos, it's most valuable constituent is phosphoric acid, or bone phosphate of lime; and that its mercantile value, as compared with other guanos of its kind, may be easily determined by the amount of phosphoric acid or bone phosphate of lime it contains. In order, therefore, to give the public a thorough knowledge of what Sombrero guano does contain, we beg to refer to the following list of eminent chemists in different parts of the world, who have analyzed it from average samples taken by themselves from the cargoes just as they arrive from the island, without drying or selection of specimens for analyzation. Each analysis will be exhibited, if required under the original signature of each chemist named.

Of Phosphate of Lime consisting of Phosphoric Acid and Lime in nearly equal parts—it is found to contain

| | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| BY PROF. | MORFIT, of New York | 78.7 |
| do | PIGGOT, Baltimore | 79.1 |
| do | HAYES, Boston, of 1st sample | 89.6 |
| do | " " 2d " | 89.2 |
| do | REESE, Baltimore, 1st " | 85.5 |
| do | " " 2d " | 86.9 |
| do | " " 3d " | 72.6 |
| do | " " 4th " | 72.6 |
| do | CHILTON, N. York, 1st " | 86.5 |
| do | " " 2d " | 84.3 |
| do | PIGGOT, Baltimore, 1st " | 76.8 |
| do | HUSON, Liverpool, England | 80.2 |
| do | DECK, New York | 88.0 |
| do | " (of a selected specimen) | 98.2 |
| do | MAUPIN & TUTTLE, University of Va. | 85.1 |
| do | GILLIAM, of Virginia Military Institute | 85.0 |
| do | STAABRO, Alexandria, Va. | 73.0 |
| do | BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC'S (Philadelphia) analysis of three cargoes | 80.0 |
| do | WAY, London | 71.0 |
| do | NESBIT, " | 79.0 |
| do | VOELCKER, Royal Agri'l Col., Eng | 75.0 |
| do | LEUDET, Havre, France | 78.0 |
| do | KINDT & TOEL, Gov't Chem's Bre'n | 78.0 |
| do | JOHNSON, Yale College | 98.25 |

Thus proving that the value of this guano is not determined by a selected chemist, of selected specimens, or even selected cargoes, but an average of the importations, just as they arrive, and just as they are offered to the public for sale.

And for an alike array of eminent authority, promiscuously obtained from promiscuous cargoes in different parts of the world, we challenge a comparison with any phosphatic guano now for sale.

A liberal deduction in prices will be made on cargo sales to manufacturers and to the trade.

Sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.,
Feb. 14th, 1860—tf W. H. McRARY & CO.



HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
*HARTFORD, CONN.*

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.....CHARTER PERPETUAL

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital, | $1,000,000 |
| Capital Paid In, | 500,000 |
| Surplus, | 300,000 |

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in Bank, | $43,455 21 |
| Cash in hand of Agents and in transit, | 54,827 